The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,511—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1889.

JANUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

rinted and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class French Chef.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5100	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th Jan.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4306	800	T. J. Alderton	2th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	F. H. Seymour	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February. 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Exger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	14th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL. 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 19th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 13th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 11th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 12th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th January, 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

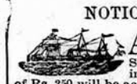
Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Booldana	2,898	On or about 1st March 1889.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS!



ATTENTION is drawn to the s.s. "ARABIA" sailing for MARSEILLES direct at 9 p.m., on the 14th instant, for which the specially low rate of Rs. 250 will be accepted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 995 tons, Captain DETTLESON, will leave for Zanzibar on TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1889.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES.

THESE CASES are made of the best English Saddlers' Leather, and fitted with Pockets for Paper and Envelopes, places for Pens, Pencils, Ink-Eraser, &c., and firmly secured with Lock and Key and Straps.

Quarto size	Rs. 16	8
Foolscap size	,, 18	8
Do. do. but with Extra Pockets for Cards, Stamps, &c.		
Quarto size	Rs. 20	0
Foolscap size	,, 22	8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SILVER MOUNTED STICKS
FOR PRESENTATION.

TREACHER and Co., Ld., have JUST RECEIVED a large CONSIGNMENT of STERLING SILVER, Hall marked, MOUNTED WALKING STICKS. These articles make very useful presents for 'Xmas.

Prices from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30.

A large assortment of Cheaper Sticks, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLATNESS OF TASTE,
SO COMMON IN FILTERED WATER,
OBVIATED
BY USING
SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

By means of which the water is AERATED AND FILTERED simultaneously, rendering it, even after boiling, Pure, Bright, and Palatable.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be Instantly Removed, leaving the whole of the Filter Open for Inspection and Cleansing.

Domestic Filters in Cream-Coloured Stoneware, with Covers and Plated Taps.

No.	Rs. as.	No.	Rs. as.
O Capacity, ½ gallon.	10 8	B Capacity, 2 gallons,	21 0
A Capacity, 1 gallon,	11 8	C Capacity, 4 gallons,	32 0

TABLE FILTERS.

PLAIN GLASS.	each.	ENGRAVED GLASS.	each.
No.	Rs. as.	No.	Rs. as.
O, 1 Pint	3 8	O, 1 Pint	4 8
A. 2 ,,	4 8	A. 2 ,,	6 8
B, 3 ,,	6 8	B, 3 ,,	9 0

SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY.
Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"ENDOW'D WITH LEAVES OF WOND'ROUS NOURISHMENT."

KEMP'S WINE

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enables them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

COCA

COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... ,,	8 8
Extra Super ,, ... ,,	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... ,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... ,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

	Rs. a
Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ... Per pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do. ... ,,	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... ,,	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,,	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

	Rs. a
Fine Merino, assorted colours ... Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... ... ,,	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock ... ... ,,	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ,,	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool ,,	25 0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ,,	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

	Rs. a
All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3 12
Navy Cotton ,,	3 8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs. a,
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7 8
Summer Merino Vests ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... 6 for	33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for	39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for	51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.....	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
FANCY BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above useful SOCKS now received for the hot weather, personally selected in the most favourable markets, WEST END Novelties at Moderate Rates and Specially Manufactured Double Toes and Heels, and all Fast Colours.

From Rs. 20 a dozen.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

BOMBAY, POONA, & SECUNDERABAD.

HELMETS! "FOR WEAR ON ALL OCCASIONS."
GENT.'S AND LADIES'.

HELMETS!!
THE IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED BODY.
Perfectly Ventilated, very Light, and a thorough Protection.
From Rs. 10 to 20.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8	qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.	
PORTS	6	,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.	
SHERRIES	6	,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.	

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

KEMP & CO.'S
DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEART-BURN, &c.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same. The following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aerated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	,, 1
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Gingerale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS "WORLD OF WONDERS."
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1889,
Grand Success of the
NEW PROGRAMME.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1889.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS.
Doors open at 3. Performance at 4.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 12,
Grand Farewell Performance and Complimentary Benefit tendered to
MISS VIOLET BRANDEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3-0	Pit Stalls	,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row	,, 3-0	Gallery	,, 1-0

WASH NORTON,
Manager.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MANDVI WARD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public Meeting of the RATEPAYERS and RESIDENTS of the Mandvi Ward will be held on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Mooljibhoy Jivraj Khoja General Library, Khoja Mohula, for the purpose of hearing Addresses from the undermentioned gentlemen who have been selected by the Mandvi Ward Committee as Candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Elections:—

Mr. ABDOOLA MEHBALY DHARAMSEY
,, JALBHOY ARDESHEER SETNA
,, FAZULBHOY VISRAM
,, RAHIMTOOLA KHYRAZ
,, VANDRAVANDAS PURSH TAMBAS
Dr. A. G. VIAGAS
Mr. FAZUL JOOMA LALJI
Dr. C. F. UNDERWOOD.
JAFARBHOY LADHA CHATOO
GOOLABBHOY VASONJI DESAI
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE
A. D. MODY.

Hon Secretaries.
Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Mandvi Ward.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the Total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

A LEADING LONDON TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY wishes to find European Gentlemen of undoubted integrity willing to act in spare time as Correspondents and Agents for Collection of Accounts and General Business. Terms: Half profits on business done. If satisfactory Agents can be met with, the transactions will reach a considerable figure. Gentlemen, replying, are desired to name at once London references, who will interview advertisers and arrange on their behalf.—Address "S. P. C." care of COWIE & Co., News Agents, 17, Gresham Street, London, E. C., England.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

BOMBAY AGENCY,
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
FOR SALE.
THE CATHOLIC'S LIBRARY OF TALES.
ONE ANNA EACH NUMBER.

No. 1 Containing:—
Paul the Mason, or Trust in God; by Lady Herbert,
The Fatal Birthday.
Nellie; by Rosa Mulholland.
Only a Penny; by Elizabeth King.

No. 2 Containing:—
The Last of the Gladiators; by the Rev. W. H. Anderdon, S.J.
Jim Daly's Repentance; by Katherine Tynan.
The Foolish Word and the Wise One; by Mrs. Parsons.
Guardian Angels; by Elizabeth King.

No. 3. Containing:—
Nettie's Baby; by Theo. Gift.
The Sea Swallows; by Frederick Breton.
The Church of the Cup of Cold Water.

No. 5. Containing:—
Penal Days; by Rosa Mulholland.
Lisfarnham Ferry; by A. F. North.
"Drowning the Shamrock;" by Mrs. Charles Martin.
A Tale of St. Patrick's Day; by M.M.

No. 6 Containing:—
Our Lady of Philippsdorf; by Lady Herbert.
A Story for Our Lady's Month; by H. M. Lushington.
George's Gentleman; by Stella Austin.
A Tale for the Month of May.
A Legend of the "Magnificat."

No. 7 Containing:—
"Three of them." } By Lady Clare Feilding.
Father Charles. }

No. 8 Containing:—
The Christmas Crib; by M. M.
A Sprig of Holly. } By the Rev. W. H. Cologan.
Molly's Prayer. }
His Last Penny; by Mrs. Dominic Daly.
"Forgive us our Trespasses;" by Lady Clare Feilding.

No. 9. Containing:—
The Children of Mary; by H. M. Lushington.
A Rosary Bead; by Francesca Paula.
A Visit and its Consequences; by M. M.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BISCUITS.—In Fancy Ornamental Tins.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BISCUITS.—Dessert, Maccaroon, and Ratafia.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COD and LING FISH, 8s. per lb.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COOKING STOVES for Coal, Wood and Oil.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ENGLISH SALT PORK and SALT BEEF
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Various DESIGNS.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE OVERLAND.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

TEA.—Kaiser-i-Hind Brand.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COFFEE, SUGAR, COCOA, CHOCOLATE CHICORY.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

'XMAS CAKES, a few remaining at Reduced Price.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HOUSEHOLD USEFUL REQUISITES, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ITALIAN WINES, clearing stock.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BASS BEER, AND PILSENER BEER, Imported Specially for the STORES.

CONFECTIONERY of the Finest Quality.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medow-Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RED VOSLAUER GOLDECK.

THE RED VOSLAUER is a Good, Stout, Full-bodied, Serviceable, and Economical Wine, as its Stoutness renders it more satisfying than Bordeaux of equal price. There is no complaint of Thinness, Coldness or Poverty; it is a good sound Wine.
Per dozen quarts, Rs. 20; pints, Rs. 11.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 440 OF 1882.

DOSSIBAI, widow of DORABJEE DHUNJEESHOY ITCHAPORIA, residing in Bhica Kuruojeah's house, No. 1, situate in new Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay..Plaintiff.
vs.
JAMSETJEE DORABJEE ITCHAPORIA, residing in Dossibai's house, No 36, situate in Second Marine Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 31st day of July, 1883, it was ordered among other things that the Sheriff of Bombay do sell by Public Auction.

All that messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing on the Fazendary ground of Annajee Bhawoo Chowan, and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Sonapore Beach Road, or Second Marine Lane, and which said premises are by admeasurement seventy-three square yards and six-ninths of another square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Amba Cano Cooly, on or towards the west by the property of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Mistry, on or towards the north by the Second Marine Lane or Sonapore Beach Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of Davebs Hurry Sakaricur, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor under old No. 18, and new No. 36, and standing in the name of the said Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wusaigura.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1889, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Decree, dated 31st day of July, 1883, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said parties in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said parties to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase-money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
MR. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE JAVERI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property:—All persons having claims against the same by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, use, possession or otherwise are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 3, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court within 14 days from the date hereof after which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Description.—All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Street, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, fronting the said street on the south side thereof in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1079 and 2934, new No. 8253, old Survey No. 2099, and new No. 1246, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6307 and Street Nos. 91,96, 98, 29-33, and bounded as follows on or towards the North by the said Banian Street, on or towards the South by Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the East by the property of Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the West by the property of Mampla Moosa Kaka.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1889.

H. BICKNELL,
Purchaser's Attorney.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TO LET.—The Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, on Parell Hill, known as late Capt. "Henry's" Residence, commanding a most picturesque view, and open to the westerly seabreeze. Also another Lower-Roomed BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Messrs. Davies and Robinson, of Messrs. Treacher & Co.
For rent and other particulars for both Bungalows, apply to
2, Hornby Road. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100.
SPECIALS	... Rs. 4 8
No. 1, Extra Superior	.. ,, 3 12
,, 2, Medium	.. ,, 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipment just received per P. & O. s. s. Peninsular.

THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES,
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

CLERK.—In a Mercantile Firm. Good writing indispensable. Salary Rs. 15 to start with—(with knowledge of shorthand Rs. 25). Apply to JUNIOR, care of this paper.

MACRAME THREAD.—Macrame Thread, White Cream and all Other Colors.—THE FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY.—Everyone now knows that the only Place in India to get Goods at a little over Home Price is SHROFF BROTHERS. A single visit will amply pay the trudge.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation, as under, will be held in the Municipal Office, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant:—(1) Budget Meeting at 3 p.m.; and (2) for various matters at 3-5 p.m.

RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL, requiring really good Lamps, and who have no opportunity of visiting my Show Rooms, will please write for my new Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List sent free.—Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED.—Portuguese or Parsee CLERK, used to General Office and Custom House Work. Unexceptionable references required. Address, by letter only, to "A. B. H.," Victoria Hotel.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Deanlane, near the old Secretariat.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

TO LET.—Comfortable and Airy APARTMENTS, for 3 separate families, at Girton House, No 1, Foras Road, near Grant Road Station. Rent Rs. 40. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—An Airy BUNGALOW, Comfortable for European Family, Parell, DeLisle Road, opposite to B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop.—Apply to Messrs. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

A VERY SMART English PONY TRAP and HARNESS for sale, nearly new. Apply to Capt. HAMILTON, A.-D.-C., Govt. House.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, per cut fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES by Ilford (Rapid and Ordinary) Edwards (XL. and Isochromatic) Swatten and Wainwright's (Instantaneous) Paget's (30 and 40 times), all sizes. Send for latest complete catalogue to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-1 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILL & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "LITOGRAPHY," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO SOLDIERS' WIVES and OTHERS.—WANTED a WET NURSE for early February, to go to the Continent with an infant, 3 months old. Liberal remuneration and return passage paid. Apply to HUBER & Co., Calcutta.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Bay Arab Charger, 14-2, aged, quiet on parade and under all fires. A Broun Horse, 14-2, aged, quiet to drive, and a good hack. Also a hill tent and necessary tent, and a Field Officer's service tent, Jubbulpore made. Apply to "H. F.," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—SRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers,—Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MOST REQUISITE TO HOTEL KEEPERS, CLUBS, MESSES, FAMILY AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS
Sale of a fresh consignment of best light gravity Pilsener Beer, in new patent stopper Bottles, specially made for India, and Swiss gruyere cheese in tins.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Medows Street No. 21, in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m.

JUST LANDED.

A fresh consignment of 50 cases of best light gravity Pilsener beer in quart bottles.

By means of the new patent stopper, the content of the bottle could be used at different interval at the option of the consumers, without the trouble of unscrewing the cork.

20 tins of 30 lbs. each Swiss gruyere cheese.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

An invoice of most valuable and Superior musical Boxes of 6, 8 and 9 choice airs, with dancing figures, zether, &c.
5 cases enameled clay courtier pipes.
5 cases boots and shoes.
1 case 100 dozen Ilford dry plates, the new rapid series.
1 case 50 dozen broom brushes.
1 case 50 reams letter paper fine thin.
50 reams notepapers, fine thin.
1 case fine thin bank bags.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, January 11, 1889. Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed property known as "Lyoksey Hall," advertised to take place on the 16th instant, is postponed until further notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong pony cart with hood, with strong pony and harness.
1 Brighton's trycicle, in perfect order.
1 handsome strong-built brougham, with horse and harness.
1 strong secondhand mail-phaeton.
1 handsome strong chesnut Persian brougham horse quiet, sold as owner left for districts.
1 handsome strong English-built C spring buggy, in very good order, by "Kesterton."
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, with handsome strong bay Australian horse and harness.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 pair of handsome fast trotting black Arab horse, 14-1, very quiet and goes in harness.
1 handsome strong high wheel dog-cart in perfect order and quite new cushion.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cairn," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, made to order, by Wimbridge and Johns Roberts & Co., best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete by John Roberts & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of C. T. MEDLEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the prererty is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 11, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpatty Police Station, Chowpatty, the valuable, handsome french-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, neat crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, kerosine table hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, saddle with bridle, &c., the property of S. PAGE, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, shoties.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 ,, prints.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte.
10 cases each 6 doz. tins Digby checks.

By order of the consignees and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Tar Mahomed—

1252—WH N 5—1 case { 10 doz. blue jackets. 5 ,, woollen caps.

On account of the underwriters—
24 pieces trousering, sea damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built mail-pheaton, in very good order.
1 handsome Europe-built C-spring new victoria, by J. Weitzer.
1 new dog-cart, with handsome Pegu pony and harness.
1 light dog-cart, nearly new, with handsome polo pony and harness.
1 handsome English-built landaulet, by Morgan and Co. in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following English-built carriages, new and in first rate condition:—

1 grand canoe landau, morocco lined, patent self-acting hood, as good as new, built by Mulliner, Leamington.
1 grand Cee and underspring barouche, by Kesterton, satin lining, in first rate condition.
1 miniature brougham, almost new, by Peters, Long Acre, morocco lining.
1 reversible victoria new, with morocco lining by Head and Son, London.
1 four-wheeled dog-cart, a very stylish carriage, very light, by Head and Son, London, new.
1 wagonette bus, with removable head, picnic and luggage basket, a splendid carriage, only used a couple of weeks, new, a splendid carriage for families and suitable for hotels, &c., by Victoria Carriage Company, Long Acre.
1 Albany dog-cart, hung on rubber and gun metal, bearings, a handsome stylish carriage, quite new, complete with lamps.
1 Princess car, round seat, specially suited for ladies and children, with umbrella hood, quite new, new pattern, by Head and Son, London.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES AND MULES.

Under instructions from the Chief Commisariat Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Town Barracks, Fort, on Monday, the 14th instant at 11 o'clock noon, a quantity of unserviceable stores returned by Corps and hospitals and 2 draught mules Nos. 3 and 11.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor and Executrixes of the Will of the late H. A. Suntook, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 60, Gamdevi Road, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m, the valuable and handsome, blackwood, teakwood, and English-made mahogany household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oval pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome parian figures with domes, English-made eight-day clock by Bennett, striking every quarter hour with chimes, gilt clocks with domes, a fire and burglar proof iron safe on stand by Milner with jewel drawers, handsome 1, 2 and 4 light hanging and stand lamps by Tucker, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, superior oleographs, a handsome English-made stylish victoria and a handsome English made buggy, both by Kesterton, and in a very good order, a strong double-seated brougham by Collett, a handsome high caste flea bitten grey Arab horse, plated, mounted single harness, a choice collection of well grown plants in China pots and tubs, China garden seats, &c &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

VERY HANDSOME HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 21th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned first-class horses and carriages, the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., Austro-Hungarian Consul General.

A team of four thorough bred Hungarian horses, dark greys, 5 years old, believed to be sound, quiet to drive, single double or four in hand and to ride with, set of European made brass-mounted harness almost new.

A char-a-banc almost new, with removeable waterproof hood.

An English C spring basket buggy hardly used, by Windover of London.

A set of brass mounted single harness almost new.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, January 11, 1889.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILLA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld), Messrs. Ishwardas Jugjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the above named Mill (detailed as per printed list) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14 instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.

The property is situate at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rasoola Baug, measuring about (59) acres and 26 gunthas, leased from its owner, Jia Oinisha Ladli Bezum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1881, a portion of which, viz., 34 acres and 29 gunthas has been sublet to DrNusserwanji Nowrozi Khambhata for the same period at an annual rent of Rs 409-6. The present Government Summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company, i.e., the purchaser.

N.B.—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises, the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nichhabhai Haribhai, under an agreement, dated 25th October, 1883, passed by them to the Company, and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujerati language, and can be seen at any time during office hours at the Official Liquidator's Office.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Warifalia at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Medows Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Edulje Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 98 and 102, new Nos. 6935 and 6940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of A. S. Elmore and Co. and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Jasserdhun Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 47, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 11, 1889.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned has ABSOLUTELY SOLD and DISPOSED of his BUSINESS of a Watch and Clock Vendor, together with the Stock-in-Trade and Good-Will thereof unto Messrs. Jehangirjee Bomanjee Mistry and Kurestjee Jamsetjee Mehta, who are authorised to, and will henceforth, continue the business in the same name, but on their own account and risk.

મેરવાનજી ખરશેદજી ઘડીઆળી,
i.e., MERWANJEE CURSEDJEE GUDIALY.
Bombay, January 7, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer,
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

CHIKALDA (BERAR)
3,800 ft., above sea level.

NOTICE of PROPERTY FOR SALE, known as KNOWLESWOOD and NETHERWOOD, belonging to the Rev. H. W. HADEN. The property consists of TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BUNGALOWS ROOFED WITH GALVANIZED IRON and ONE THATCHED BUNGALOW, all three FURNISHED together with appropriate, strongly-built, out-offices, roofed for the most part with galvanized iron, together with lands covered by the same and adjoining, in extent about 14 acres, of which about 5 acres are planted with bearing coffee, and the whole subject only to a ground-rent of Re. 1 per acre

Offers for the above property are invited, and should be sent in before 10th February 1889 to

Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON, & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Diocesan Conference, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "World of Wonders," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th :—Ursa (s), from Middlesbrough. Yesterday :—Bengore Head (s), from Cardiff; Imperateur (s), Trieste; Indra (s), Shields; and Bagdad (s), Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi and Coast; B. Rubattino (s), Genoa; Berenice (s), Trieste; Lalpoora (s), Calcutta; and Coconada (s), Negapatam

HYDRAULIC LIFT.—The following vessels were docked at the Hog Island lift during the month of December :—Lombardy (P. and O.), Gwalior (P. and O.) Assyria (B. I.), Pemba (B. I.)

POLO.—The game of Polo to-morrow will be as follows :—Stripes—Capt. Phayre (Capt.), Mr. Prevost, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mr. Nathan and Capt. Brooke. White—Capt. Capel Cure (Capt.), Messrs. Barton, Cobbold, Lock, Phillips, and Graham. Play to commence at 4-30.

MR. SPENCER'S BALLOON ASCENT.—Mr. Percival Spencer has obtained the permission of H. E. Lord Reay for a balloon ascent with parachute descent in the grounds of Government House, Parell, on Saturday, January 26. Mr. Spencer proposes to attain an altitude of 2,000 feet. Further particulars will appear tomorrow.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Khojah Street respecting the death of Rahimutbee, woman, aged 22 years, the wife of a Khojah dealer in herbs. On the 1st instant, while cooking the evening meal, the *sarres* of the deceased caught fire, and she was severely burnt. She died on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music this evening commencing at 5-45 p. m. :—

Quadrille	La Periohole	Coote.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Walse	Pastoral Songs	Basquit.
Selection	La Somnambula	Bellini.
Walse	Cavalry	Clarke.
Polka	Carlton	Hewitt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED BURGLARY AT BHANGWADY.—Lowjee Ramjee, a Brahmin mendicant, residing in Bhangwady, has reported to the Police that his room was broken into during his absence on Wednesday forenoon, and Rs. 350 in currency notes and Rs. 150 in cash were stolen from the premises. The stolen notes and money belong to a number of Brahmin mendicants and the complainant was entrusted with the safe keeping of their savings, and it appears that these mendicants had been applying to the complainant for about a month for their money, but he kept putting them off from day to day.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced :—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Red Line Down		1½	C008036
„ Up		1	C018871
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Special Line Down		2	175963
Brown in M. C. C. B. Down		1½	0105:7
Brown „ „		„	010935
Yellow Line Up		„	298739
Special „ Down		„	350366
Red Line Up		„	C001140
„ „		„	C001343
Green Line Up		„	C011699
Lavender Line Up		1	C028175
„ „		„	C039145
Green Line Up		„	C053941
Special „ Down		„	C143692
Red „ Up		½	C019720
Brown „ Down		„	C003308
Lavender Line Up		„	C010102

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, the case of Aba Crishna, a peon in the service of Sir Munguldas Nathobhoy *versus* Perozesha Heerjee Cambatta, and Ardaseer Pestonjee was called on for hearing. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelowe, and Hemming, appeared for the first accused, while the second accused appeared in person. The complainant charged the two defendants with using threatening and abusive language towards him on the evening of the 11th December last at the Chowpatty Sea Face with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. Before the case was proceeded with, the second accused, Ardaseer, tendered an apology, which was accepted by the complainant, and he therefore asked that the charge against him might be withdrawn, which was accordingly allowed. The case for the prosecution was that on the evening in question the two accused, with two other Parsee young men, were passing along the footpath at the Kennedy Sea Face, when complainant, his master, and three others came behind them on the same footpath. Sir Munguldas and Dr. Dhunjeebhoy passed the Parsees, when the complainant asked the Parsees to move out of the way, on which accused No. 1 and his companion turned round and said to complainant "who are you to ask us to move out of the way," and threatened to assault him. Mr. Hemming denied the charge and stated there was sufficient room for the compainant to pass on if he liked, and he urged that his client had committed no offence whatever. The Magistrate discharged the defendant.

THE COUNTY OF BUTE.

THE sailing ship County of Bute, which, as reported on Wednesday, was stranded at Veraval is of 780 tons net, and is owned by Haji Salem Canji, a merchant of Calcutta. She left Bourbon on the 16th November last year in ballast and was on her way to Muscat, where she expected to take orders for shipment. It was on the 29th of that month, while working up the coast, that she ran aground three miles north of Veraval, at 8-30 p.m. The mistake in ascertaining the position of the ship appears to have had its origin in the sighting of the lights of the fishermen's boats along the coast. In taking these lights to be Veraval lights and in thus mistaking his position, the captain ran his ship ashore. He tried to veer the ship with a view to avoiding the mishap, but the vessel had gone too far on land to allow of his doing so; she struck land, and shortly began to fill, the stem having been knocked out. The boats were hauled down, and the crew landed at daylight, all safe. They have all arrived in Bombay, with the exception of the captain of the ship, who has stood by her awaiting orders from her owner. The ship is reported to be a complete wreck, and will form the subject of a court of inquiry shortly.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·007
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	67·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·699
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	160

* From midnight to midnight.

THE New Club at Simla is rising rapidly from the ashes of its late disaster. The new block of chambers, the *Pioneer* hears, is already roofed over, and by the time the Government returns there will be accommodation for 36 resident members. The Club House, a really fine stone building, is now some 20 feet above the ground, and the iron girders of the first floor will be in their places in the course of a few days. In the long run the Club will decidedly be a gainer by the fire.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Glad Tidings.— Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are, throughout the year, borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine and and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days' trial of this safe and soothing treatment, yd which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's cosy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves'

MR. LEE-WARNER ON PUBLIC CRITICISM.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*,)

IF criticism must be four-sided, it must also be practical. Constitutions are not made but grow. The actors in the French Revolution thought otherwise, and boasted that the world's great age began anew. But the worship of liberty, equality, and reason, soon failed, and reaction followed. The Poet Browning, in his quaint style, has admirably expressed the common sense view of the matter :—

No abstract intellectual plan of life,
Quite irrespective of life's plainest laws,
But one a man, who is a man and nothing more,
May lead within a world which (by your leave)
Is in Rome, or London, not fool's paradise.

The statesman is himself unpractical if he wastes time over criticism that ignores the truths embodied in these lines. The critic must find out first "what may be," and then find out "how to make it fair." No nation has studied more than England the meaning of practical politics, and to the study it owes its inestimable capacity for reform. The critic, who ignores the limits imposed on him by "what may be," fails to distinguish between revolution and reform. The great characteristic of English political movement is its steady progress and advance, changing the constitution only when the public mind is ripe for it, just as the sacredship of Athens was changed plank by plank until the course of years built up an entirely new structure. The third great factor in the power of criticism is its honesty. There are naturally degrees of honesty, and if a rigid rule of honesty were insisted upon, critics would be silenced. But a liberal measure of honesty is essential to powerful criticism. I can at once give you an instance of criticism which has been discredited by the verdict of history, because it was deficient in this quality. Rome possessed great dependencies just as England does, and the Roman Central authority, whether Senate or Emperor, did not shirk its responsibility for pro-consular or proprietorial administration. The annals of Tacitus and the letters of Pliny contain a list of twenty-seven Governors accused of corruption. One naturally asks why so many bad or doubtful Governors were sent out? and one is tempted to agree with the historian, who finds in the corruption of the Central Government, the explanation of its constant exercise of imperial criticism. Our ancestors, the Britons, complained—"A single king once ruled us: now two are set over us: a Legate to tyrannise over our lives, a procurator to tyrannise over our property." Of the procurator we shall hear more presently. Meanwhile, I will remind you that an acute writer has observed of Verres that his fault lay in his love of art, so that he was unable to bribe his judges when he was tried for his corrupt administration, since his spoils were not easily converted into money. The whole atmosphere of Roman criticism was tainted, whether in the province where the Procurator acted as spy in the Legate, or at the centre of the Empire where Verres was tried. It is worth your while to inquire who these procurators, or public critics, were. Originally, in the time of the Republic, they were the representatives of the citizens. When the Empire came, they were chosen from the imperial household, and were chiefly of slave origin whether *servi* or *liberti*. Dion Cassius gives a suggestive explanation of their selection, when he says that it was advisable to appoint men from whom the truth could be extorted. Their power increased as the moral character of the Emperor deteriorated. Even the strong Augustus indulged Licinus so that he amassed an enormous fortune.

Marmoreo Licinus tumulo jacet; at lato parvo;
Pompeius nullo: quis putet esse Deos?

Those of you who know Roman history will remember the infamous trio—Narcissus, Pallas, and Polybius, the slave-born Isilus of Galba, and the notorious Asiaticus. All petitions addressed to the Emperor were received by the "Procurator a libellis." These were Rome's great critics, and you can hardly wonder that in such dishonest hands the power of criticism proved a curse to the provinces and to the Roman Empire, instead of that measure of blessing, which some hasty people are apt to attribute to all criticism. With this introduction, I will now ask you to consider the contrast, and examine the merits of the frequent criticism which you hear in India, that the administration of Indian affairs is not adequately criticised in the Imperial Parliament. If the charge is true, I attribute it entirely to the paramount importance attached by Englishmen to honest criticism and to the difficulties of securing it. The well-known saying that "India would be lost on the floor of the House of Commons" was not wholly an exaggeration of expression. Mr Bright, in somewhat of the same spirit, pleaded for a criticism of Indian affairs, which should be wholly national and high-minded. Many others have expressed the fear that Indian topics would be drawn into the votex of party politics. Now, whether Parliamentary criticism of Indian affairs is to proceed on party lines, or independent of them, it is essential that the decision should rest with men who know the true facts, and decide honestly upon them. How are you to secure such knowledge when even your philosophers and historians parade errors? Buckle is a name which is not lightly to be condemned, but in his history of civilization he derives the distinctive institutions of the people of India from their consumption of rice which is of an oxygenous rather than a carbonaceous character. He says that "it follows by an inevitable law that cast prevails, oppression is rife, rents high, and customs and law stereotyped." His generalisation, which is disputable even if his facts were correct, is wholly invalidated by the circumstances that rice is not the national food, and he drew his general law from his partial knowledge of the coast with which alone Englishmen were familiar. If a profound writer like Buckle is thus misled and misleading, it can hardly be wondered that Parliament should be slow to intervene in Indian affairs, and should avoid the risk of lending itself to factious criticism without the knowledge necessary for distinguishing between sound and unsound argument. I am afraid that even ancient historians, who had none of our modern parties to serve, failed to give us a true picture of India. Eighteen centuries ago Quintus Curtius wrote an account of Alexander's campaigns in India, and he tells us *ab iedem vinum ministratur, cujus omnibus India largus est uses,*" an historical fact, which, I am sure, Mr. Caine would dispute. His account of the extraordinary wealth of India, of the clothes the people wore, and of the universal profligacy and luxury are, I believe, as full of errors as, I can assert from personal knowledge of the Indus, his descriptions of the scenery were. The fact is that even we who spend our lives in the country know how difficult it is to acquire a true knowledge of its condition. Now the question arises, how such knowledge is to be obtained by the Parliament of England? It must depend to a large extent on the people of India to supply the raw material of criticism for home manufacture. If the functions of Indian and English criticism are thus apportioned, I cannot doubt that the critics in England who will have to digest the material supplied to them by the voices of India will, as Mr. Bright hoped, deal with it in a truly national spirit, removed from party or selfish interests. Rest assured, that if any Indian question is discussed from what I would call dishonest consideration, the free people of England will discover the taint in the criticism. It is unnecessary to inquire whether the fears recently expressed in Bombay attributing the abolition of customs and the Indian factory legislation to the selfish interests of Manchester are true, or whether it is not rather the case that consideration of a free trade policy and of the obligation of the State to protect weak labour from an oppressive contract, have dictated the policy hitherto pursued. It is enough to illustrate by argument by pointing out that public opinion is already sifting the motives, and will expose the character of an agitation that takes place either in Bombay or in Manchester on this subject. It is not on England's revisionary criticism, so much as on India's original contribution, that the formation of sound material for criticism, that I wish to dwell; and in passing I may suggest the danger of ambition in criticism. There seems to me a risk of those who speak on your behalf assuming an exaggerated representative character which honesty cannot sustain. The voice of India can never be the monopoly of a few individuals or a few societies. In a free country every individual and every society is entitled and expected to speak; but as an individual may be a pretender and may injure his cause by exaggeration and by the assumption of undue importance, so may societies lose their claim to attention by arrogating to themselves a pretentious importance to which they have no right. The voice of India's peoples, which English critics want to hear, is a sound of many waters, which must be poured out, not merely in the forum, but in their own national literature, in their theatres, in their arts, in their places of worship, and in their ordinary as well as their extraordinary meetings. There is no single responsible organ of public opinion in a single town of England, and England will only be surprised and sceptical to be told that there exists in a country, into which free dogmas have been wafted by a foreign literature from abroad; a marvellous solidarity or capacity for expressing the public opinion of more than 200 million people, divided by continents, by religion, and by social gulfs, which England itself has failed to attain. Honesty is the best policy in criticism as in all other human relations. There is no need for the critic to indulge in exaggerated advertisements. His power will be felt more in proportion to its sincerity and truth than in proportion to its bulk or presumption. Let his honesty be shown in his faithful representation of the views of those on whose behalf he has a right to speak, and in the visible influence of his doctrines upon his life and his relations with his fellow-men especially those relations which lie under your own contract and into which the legislature does not intrude.

Finally, let the critic who means to convince be moderate in his tone as well as moderate in his practical aim. The critic who writes has no need of the scenic Cothurnus or the forensic hyperbole. If you want a man or a government to reform, it is hardly wise to assure him that he is inherently vicious and incapable of reform. As well might a doctor tell the sick man that he is sick unto death.

"The great laws of nature reassert their infraction
And to every emotion appoint its reaction."

The violent pamphleteers who formed the literary skirmishers of the Frondeurs in France helped only to produce the reaction of the reign of Louis XIV., who announced and carried into practice the theory of government *l'état c'est moi*. So again a critic writes of the author of "Imaginary Conversations" that "he was a man deeply in earnest, but wanting in that considerateness and moderation, which are essential to valuable productions." There are terms to which neither nation nor parties can submit, and moderation is as essential to the victories of peace as to those of war. The final critic of criticism, as of all other exercise of power, is what Pindar calls the testimony of the days that follow. Posterity has recorded of the greatest reforms of the early part of this century—Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, Repeal of the Corn Laws, and Education—that they were won by moderation and by constitutional agitation, the strength of which lay in the conversion, and not in the forcible silencing of opposition. It is upon the conviction of mankind, and not upon violence, that the most lasting monument of critical victory have been reared. I fear I have exhausted your patience, but I venture to hope that my doctrine is sound; and, if it is, I can conceive no subject of greater practical importance to new India than the marshalling of its critical forces according to the best principles of critical strategy. The task before the people of India is as noble as it is difficult. If my view is correct, that India's critics will hereafter supply the material for the exercise of England's critical functions in controlling the work of her Governors and their subordinates, what an enormous power and responsibility rests with the Indian critic? Does it not behove him to learn the secret of the exercise of that power, so as to apply it with the fullest effect? But if the task is noble, it is also difficult. I possess no aptitude for looking into the future far as human eye can reach, and I am as bewildered as any of you in drawing a mental picture of India's evolution. I see combinations and complexities in the strange fusion of England's Christian civilisation with Indian stereotyped ideas, for which the history of the world affords no precedent. I cannot help wondering whether English institutions will be fused into the Indian system and form one stream rolling down the future, or whether they will stand apart incongruous and distinct. Such a fusion of strange waters may be seen near Geneva, where the Rhone and the Arve run together in separate different coloured streams for a time, until at last after encountering common dangers, and pursuing a common course, they realise that a common destiny is before them, and join their forces in one stream rushing onward to the sea. The contrast to that fusion I witnessed last week at Bijapur, and it set me thinking on this grave problem of the ferment in Indian thought produced by the leaven of ideas and maxims imported into this country by a foreign literature. Many of you know Bijapur, that grand sepulchre of a former rule; you have seen its wealth of architectural creation, a dead city of mosques, tombs and palaces of kings, in all of which the life of the race that built it is predominant, and still speaks to us in the unity of design, and the reverent lifting up of domes, minarets, and the peculiar half ogee Bijapur arches to the heavens above, and to the world's supreme architect. Into that enormous frame-work, a small British administrative unit has lately settled, and the homes or palaces of ease of kings and nobles have been easily adapted to the wants of English residences as to the housing of Courts of Justice and revenue establishment. But there are three buildings of a modern and most incongruous architecture, for which the numerous chips from the Mahomedan Titan's workshop afforded no habitation, and to which no palace was appropriate. The institutions they have entered not into the projects of the architects of the ancient empire which we have displaced, and since all the ground is occupied with buildings in the centre of the station they are built apart and outside the principal portion of the city. They are the public school room and the hospital for the sick. The third building is raised in honour of the impious fire god that cleaves its way through all impediments, the railway station. Time only will show how far the moral and social structures of indigenous India can find accommodation for the most distinctive of western ideas of liberty and representation. Whether they will require an incongruous and separate domicile outside the Indian social fortress, or whether you can admit them into your households, your religion, and your own literature, time only will show. The problem is one, as I said, for which history affords no exact precedent. But of this I am sure, that there are certain fundamental laws of criticism and of progress which are as applicable to this complex problem of India evolution as they have been to that of the evolution of mankind. Let no one discourage you or disparage the power of criticism, which is your birthright and prerogative, as long as you are governed by rulers who are true to free principles. But, on the other hand, let nobody deceive you by pretending that your criticism can be successful if it ignores the security of the quadrilateral of truth, moderation of aim and tone, and honesty. Although the form of the problem may be different, other nations have, by thoroughness of patience, triumphed over difficulties, and the same key will open the port of life's great emergencies to all who choose to enter, no matter by what door. History has the custody of that key, and to history I appeal when I assert the necessity for using your critical power in accordance with the law which I have laid down. The main principle which underlies that law is one of gradual and simultaneous progress, a principal of slow, uniform, moral, social, and political development, which is as much a part of political as it is of natural law. India's critics and Indian reformers will do well to commit to memory the advice given by the Poet Laureate :—

Not clinging to some ancient saw;
Not mastered by some modern term;
Not swift nor slow to change, but firm;
And in its season bring the law.

For nature also, cold and warm,
And moist and dry, devising long,
Thro' many agents making strong,
Matures the individual form.

The speech was received with frequent cheers, and the series of Lectures thus inaugurated promises to realise the expectations of the influential, committee under whose auspices the happy idea originated.

THE Karun River, to judge by the sensation it has created, seems to be a new discovery to most people, says the *St. James Gazette*. Yet English Commissioners have sat upon it. For many years Colonel Williams, afterwards of Kars, assisted in the deliberations of the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission which met at Erzeroun in 1843, and one of the main bones of contention was the possession of the town of Mahommara, which is the chief port of the Karun, then Turkish but now Persian. It is a pretty place, with quays of date-palms, and huts of reeds and mud and matting; but a regular plague-spot. The surveyors of the Commission were continually ill, and suffered greatly. The mosquitoes are peculiarly virulent, and Mr. Ainsworth found that the slightest scratch was sure to fester into a bad sore. In the Anglo-Indian expedition of 1857 the climate was so depressing that two of the officers committed suicide and a third died of fever. Havelock and the Highlanders shelled Mohammara and took it, in spite of sickness and a very vigorous defence on the part of the Persians. They found it "a filthy collection of mud buildings," but "possessed of every advantage which the water carriage of two magnificent rivers can give, and the depot for all merchandise to or from India for the Upper Persian provinces, as well as Bassora and Bagdad." This looks well for our trade in the Karun; but merchants and shippers will need to become acclimatized.

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THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner, C. D., was resumed on Wednesday.

Mr. Inverarity said he would like the papers in the Bhore murder case put in, as it appeared the prisoners were tortured and were not in their senses when brought down.

Mr. John Nugent stated :—I am Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. I have seen Ex. 342, a record of my conversation with Caloude. I saw Caloude about a month after Mr. Crawford's suspension. He asked me whether he would be reinstated or not. I told him I could not say whether he would or not as the question had not come before Government. It is not true that I say Baput had made a clean breast of everything and would be reinstated. I simply said he had made a statement to Mr. Ommanney. I said nothing to him about G. K. Sathe. I did not ask Caloude why he did not call on Mr. Ommanney and confess everything. I did not in any way press him to go to Mr. Ommanney. What I said to him was when he began his statement to me as to what he knew or did not know, that there was no use of his making any statement to me as I was not then preparing the case or collecting evidence, but that if he did desire to make a statement, Mr. Ommanny was the proper person to whom he should go. I said assuming a Mamlatdar to have paid money to avoid a transfer or under compulsion, it was a comparatively venial fault. I did not ask if he had acted as an agent. The interview did not last more than ten minutes. The evidence of B. G. Sathe did not contain anything of importance. He told me that he had merely heard rumours that Mr. Crawford had received bribes, but he had not paid any himself, nor did he know of any one who had. He did not use the expression "harassing a lion in the trap." I gave him a note to Mr. Ommanney. I did not ask him to see Mr. Ommanney on that day. I remember having an interview with Mr. Crawford about the 25th of June. Mr. Crawford brought some papers with him then. He brought cases connected with Wattan cases with him. Mr. Crawford did not say at that time that he was dissatisfied with B. G. Sathe. He did not say he was suspicious of him. He did not say that Sathe was intriguing in these Wattan cases. Sathe's name was mentioned. On any occasion previous to his suspension Mr. Crawford did not express any dissatisfaction with Sathe. I have had a large official experience, principally in the Secretariat. If a report is sent in from the Commissioner with a marginal remark, it is allowed to stand, but if the marginal remark was simply an office direction it was rubbed out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity:

You have mentioned all the matters in Caloude's statement which you wish to correct?—Yes.

The rest is substantially correct?—There was no recommendation for Baput's reinstatement at the time. I do not think I told him that he would have to answer the charges in Court.

Did you send for Caloude?—No.

Did you tell Caloude you did not believe him?—No.

On the 25th of June did Mr. Crawford give you a number of drafts of Wattan cases written by Sathe?—Yes.

Did he bring his orders on the subject?—No. The remarks were on the side.

Had you anything to do with these cases?—They may have been sent to my office.

Did he bring them to show them to you?—Yes. But I did not read them.

Do you remember Mr. Crawford showing you a letter of Sathe's to himself?—He may have.

Did he tell you that Sathe had asked him to remonstrate with Government about their policy?—I cannot say he did.

Here is Exhibit 1, you see Mr. Crawford asked for the information in para 4. Why was he not supplied with it?—I cannot say.

You refuse to say it?—I do. It is the action of Government which I am not at liberty to disclose.

You still decline to produce those documents?—I do.

You see that Mr. Crawford asks whether one of the charges against him was about the sale of the Wadgaon farm?—I decline to answer it as also whether Bhimbai made such an accusation.

Why was B G Sathe taken from his post? Because Government thought it desirable to do so. I decline to state the reasons.

Why was it desirable that he should not attend the office?—I do not know.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham :—I am not aware of what Mr. Bhimbai's official superiors thought of Mr. Crawford's letter, but I know they have the highest opinion of him. There was a change of policy in regard to Wattan matters to a certain extent, in the direction of re-opening cases in which decisions had already been given.

Rugonath Dhonde Chithre was next called and stated :—I am a duftardar of the Chief of Bhore. I know Dada Phatak. I remember going to Sattara in 1887. I do not remember the date on which I went. I accompanied Dada Phatak. There was a dispute about taxes, and the Political Agent sent for him. This was in September 1887. We remained there six days, including the days of arrival and departure. I returned with Dada Phatak.

Ganesh Patankar was next called and stated :—I am a clerk in the employ of the Pant. I am a Brahmin. In September 1887 I was employed at Bhore. I remember the Chief coming to Poona in 1887. I came with him. I kept the Pant's day book while at Poona. This is one of the books I kept here. I turn to page 34. The account is of the 7th September 1887. There is an account in respect of a journey on that page. It is headed the expenses of a journey to Sattara of Dada Phatak, &c. It is prepared from this Yadi. Each day's account is authenticated by the Pant.

Gungadhar Harry Kale was next called and stated :—I am acting Head Constable, Poona City. I get Rs 30 a month and Rs. 50 acting allowance. I was Head Constable of Haveli about seven weeks ago. I know Caloude, Mamlatdar of Haveli. I remember his suspension. After his suspension I went to see him once only. I went about 5 p.m. I believe it was twelve or thirteen days after his suspension. I think I went alone. As I was passing Caloude's house he called me, and I went up to him. He asked me what was the news. I said there was nothing particular. He asked me if I heard about his suspension. I said every one knew of it, and so did I. He said "God's pleasure." Besides that there was not a single word said. I never asked Caloude at any time to go and see my father. I never said anything to him about making a statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Is your father employed in this case for the prosecution?—Yes.

As a detective?—I do not know.

Harry Narayen Kale was next called and stated :—I am a pensioner, having completed my British service. I am the father of the last witness. I know Caloude. I never asked my son to ask Caloude to call on me. I never asked Caloude why he had not been to see me or words to that effect. I never asked Caloude to come and see me. I never asked Caloude why he had not made a statement. If Caloude said so his statement is false.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. You are employed as a detective?—Yes.

It is a part of your duty to make enquiries?—Yes.

And to find out Mamlatdars who have paid money?—No. I have to get all information about the case.

Did you know Caloude was suspected in this matter?—No.

Did you never hear it was said he had given money to Mr. Crawford?—No. Nor did I hear it said he was the instrument of getting Mamlatdars to pay money.

Mr. Vidal was next called and examined. He stated :—My name is George William Vidal. I am at present acting Collector of Poona. I know Caloude. I remember his suspension on the 16th of July. He came to me to ask why he was suspended. I think this was immediately after. I remember his coming to me again. I suppose he is correct when he says about the 25th. He sent in to say that he had something to say urgently. He came in and said pressure was being used to induce him to make a statement. At that time there were charges against Hanmantrao and Mr. Crawford pending before me. As it would have been improper for me to hear anything on the subject I declined to hear him. The interview lasted about 2 minutes. I do not remember his mentioning any name. I have had about 7 years experience as a Collector. When documents from my office are to be sent out to another office the pencil remarks are rubbed out if they only refer to office matters. The Head Clerk, as a rule, generally sees that they are rubbed out. I cannot recall any instance in which this is not done.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: You were Caloude's Collector when he came to see you?—Yes.

Was he anxious that he should be heard?—Yes.

Are you positive that he mentioned no name?—No.

Your anxiety was not to hear anything?—Yes.

I believe you are also rather hard of hearing?—Not to a great extent.

Mr. Moore was next called and stated :—I am at present Acting Commissioner, C. D. I know Caloude. I remember his coming to me on the 29th July. I cannot recollect whether he said Deshmuk had made a false statement. He may have said so. I drove to the Club as near as 10 a. m. as possible to give Mr. Crawford his order of suspension. I saw Dr. Murphy, and spoke to him, which caused some delay. I presented the letter to Mr. Crawford about 10-30 a. m., after consulting several gentlemen. I cannot recollect having gone to the Hospital to see Dr. Murphy. When I presented the order Mr. Crawford received it with composure. I cannot recollect that he gave me this letter to take to Pendse. I took charge of the Office on the 16th, and I got a number of papers on the 17th or 18th from Mr. Crawford. I received no papers after that. If a document goes out of the office and has pencil marks on the margin, the marks are to be erased. Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity :—

You say you remember Mr. Crawford only writing one letter in your presence?—Yes.

Did you take that letter and give it to Mr. Nugent at once?—I sent it at once to him.

You held office on the 17th and after?—Yes.

Pendse has been continued in the office?—Yes.

And has access to all the papers and files?—Yes.

On what day was B. G. Sathe told not to come to the office?—I think 7 or 8 days after Mr. Crawford's suspension.

Till that time he had access to all papers?—Yes.

And could come and go as he liked?—Yes.

After Mr. Crawford's suspension did Bhimbai come to the office?—I do not think so.

You gave no orders that he should not be admitted?—No.

Did you always find Caloude a straight-forward man?—Yes. I had a good opinion of him.

This letter is one you wrote to him?—Yes. That contains my opinion of him.

Have you not often recommended persons to your friends asking them to give them appointments?—Yes.

When Caloude came to you was he anxious to make a statement?—He asked me why he was suspended. I told him I did not know.

Were you anxious to get rid of him?—Yes.

Have you read his statement?—No. I was told what he said.

Are you prepared to swear he does not tell the truth?—No.

Mr. Inverarity :—Do you know what papers were in the office when you took charge?—No.

Patankar was recalled and stated that no other entry of a journey appeared in his book.

Mr. Latham :—The tongas by which the Pant's servants travel from Poona to Bhore are the Pant's tongas. Sometimes tongas are hired. When the Pant's carriages are used no entry would appear in the book.

The Court rose at 4-45 p. m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, JAN. 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made :—Col (Brgdr Genl) B A Combe, 19th (P W O.) Hussars, to the Dist Staff of the Army in succession to Bgdr-Genl Bengough, who has vacated the Nagpore Dist Command, dated 9th Jan 1889.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—

Major W C Black, S C, and Condtr J Mooney, P W Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Surgn-Major W C Kiernander, Indian Medical Service, 15th Dec. 1888.

Second Lieut W A M Bruce, 2nd Battn Gloucestershire Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from 23d Dec. 1888.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 15th Dec. 1888 :—29th Bombay Infantry.—Subhedar and Sardar Bhadur Zaman Khan to be Subhedar-Major vice Dost Muhammad, pensioned; Jamadar Khodadad Khan to be Subhedar vice Zaman Khan, promoted; and Havaldar Khem Singh to be Jamadar vice Khodadad Khan, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut A LeGrand Jacob, 1st Batn North Lancashire Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 30th Bo Infantry (3rd Belooch Battalion),—11th June 1887.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Second Lieut G H Hancock, 2nd Battn E Y Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 28th Bo Infantry (Pioneers), 3rd Jan 1888.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1889 :—26th Bombay Infantry :—Havaldar Tatia Sakpal to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Govind Nehr, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 28th Dec 1888 :—

29th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Hari Ram to be Subhedar vice Shaik Abdulah, pensioned, and Havaldar-Major Shah Muhammad to be Jamadar vice Hari Ram, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—Major R S Simpson, SC, Second in Command, 30th Bo Infy, Pension service twenty-third year, commenced 10th April 1888.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for twelve months from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—Lieut A H G Kemball, SC, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 2nd Battn 5th Goorkhas. Pension service ninth year, commenced 11th Aug 1888.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo. Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut H N Rome, 2nd Battn King's Own (York L I), Offig Squadron Officer, 7th Bo Cavy. (Belooch Horse), 12th June 1887.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut H F Walters, 2nd Battn Gloucestershire Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 22nd Bo Infy 11th June 1887.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev F N Hill, BA, Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his lordship's visitation tour.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col Wodehouse, CIE, and Capt J W Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 12th Dec. 1888.

Capt J. W. Wray and Col A. M. Phillips respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 17th Dec 1888.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to allow Mr Harderam Anopram Munshi, late Second Class Frist Grade Subordinate Judge of Borsad in the Ahmedabad Dist, to retain for life his ex-officio title of Rao Saheb.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

A'zam Maganlal Govindram, Head Karkun of taluka Viramgam in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges :—Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande from Muddebihal to Haveli; Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye from Haveli to Jalgaon; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Bhagwat from Jalgaon to Yaval; and Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak from Yaval to Muddebihal.

The undermentioned second class Subordinate Judges are, on their transfer to the stations specified against their names, invested, each, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50 :—Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye on transfer to Jalgaon; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Bhagwat on transfer to Yaval; and Rao Saheb Vinayek Vithal Tilak on transfer to Muddebihal.

Mr F C Constable, Dist Govt Pleader, Karachi, Govt Pleader in the Sadar Court and Public Prosecutor for the Provinces of Sind, is allowed an extension for eight days of the leave granted to him by Govt Notification No. 6686, dated 7th Dec 1888.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1822, Capt H N Mitchell, Magistrate of the first class in the Deolali Cantonment, is invested with the additional power.

Mr. Purshotam Ramchandra Kolhat

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

THE holidays being now well over, the business of the New Year may be said to have fairly commenced; but the tide of trade has not yet set on strongly in any direction. There was, indeed, an active enquiry for Cotton, both from export and local buyers, at the close of last week, leading to a larger business than had previously been done in this staple since the new season opened; but the demand soon subsided in sympathy with less encouraging advices from the governing markets, and a dull feeling again prevailed until this afternoon, when the market became firm again under the influence of more stimulating telegrams. Beyond a rather brisk enquiry for Linseed at the beginning of the week, which, however, was not sustained, there has been no movement to mention in Wheat or Seeds, and the position of these exports remains virtually unaltered. Exchange, supported by a stronger market at Calcutta, was firm at the beginning of the week, but latterly the market has been weaker, and little business has been done, Private Paper being extremely scarce. Freights have been quiet and weak, with not much enquiry for tonnage. Money has continued to harden; and Government Paper has consequently declined, the fall in Four since last week being 7-16ths. per cent. The Import market has been quiet, but a fair business has been done, dealers showing an inclination, however, to contract their operations in anticipation of dearer money; while the recent advance in Manchester tends to discourage indent business.

MONEY.—The last weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 19½ lakhs; but the net following off in the trade demand was represented by some 8 lakhs only, Government Deposit and other items having helped to swell the balance. The season for cheap money must now be considered as over, and though the Banks may avert the pressure which used to be chronic during the busy export season by following the policy which they adopted last year, and which the daily increasing ease in London would seem to favour, we must be prepared for an increasing demand for the needful, and it is not surprising, in view of this and of present wants in some quarters, that the Presidency Bank should this afternoon have raised its rates by one per cent., as was done at the beginning of the week by the Bank of Bengal, making the minimum now stand, in both cases, at 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened steady last Friday at the quotations given in our last report, and was steady thereat throughout the day, but with little business passing on any line. One lot of 3 months' sight Credits was sold at 1s 4⅝d, but this was not the general rate, and for future delivery 1s 4⅝d for February, 1s 4 19-32d for March-April, and 1s 4 9-16d for May were quoted. The same quotations ruled on the following morning, and some forward Bills were placed at the rates; but Calcutta rates having come 1-32d higher, a firmer tone prevailed. Bank Telegraphic was taken to a small extent at 1s 4 13-32d, and the rate might probably have been obtained for all the month; but enquiry for remittance continued slack; and no business transpired. Opening at the beginning of the week at 1s 4 7-16d to 1s 4 15-32d, and 1s 4 13-32d for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, respectively, and at 1s. 4 21-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, the market afterwards became very firm. A considerable business in forward Credits was reported at the rates named in the morning, but advices of higher rates at Calcutta, where dearer money was supporting the market, caused us to close with a strong feeling. Bank Demand was said to have been done at 1s. 4½d., but was hardly a quotation; while 3 months' sight Credits were 1s. 4 11-16d. for this month, 1s. 4 21-32d. for February, 1s. 4⅝d. for March-April, and 1s. 4 19-32d. for May delivery. Slightly higher rates were quoted on Tuesday for Bank Demand and Telegraphic in sympathy with the advance in Silver, and the better rates obtained for extra Councel allotments, and a steady feeling afterwards, becoming firm, prevailed; but the most noticeable feature in the market was the absence of busines, on any line. Yesterday the market was steady at Tuesday's closing quatations. But business was very quiet owing to the great scarcity of Merchants' Bills. A transaction took place early in the day, between Banks in Telegraphi at 1s 4⅝d, and Bank Demand has been sold for May-delivery at 1s 4⅝d. Forward rates for Credits were quoted the same as on Tuesday. The telegrams to hand to-day report a decline of ⅛d in silver, and allotments of some 13 lakhs if Council Bills and 22 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s 4⅝d and 1s 4-15-32d respectively, with an extra lakh of the latter on Calcutta at 1s. 4 17-32d., it being announced that the amount to be offered next week will be increased to 40 lakhs, and in view of these advices our market opened weaker, with rates generally quoted 1-32d. lower than yesterday. A few Bills have come out at 1s. 4 21-32d. to the end of this month, and at 1s. 4⅝ from the middle of January to the middle of February; and Bank Telegraphic and Demand have been done in a few instances at 1s. 4 15-16d and 1s. 4½, respectively. At closing, we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		...	1s. 4 15-32d. to 1s. 4¼d.
Do.	Telegraphic	...	1s. 4 7-16d. to 15-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 19-32d.
Do.	4 do.	...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 4⅝d.
Credits	3 do.	...	1s. 4 11-16d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 4 27-32d.
Documents.	3 do.	...	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do.	6 do.	...	1s. 4⅝d.
Francs	3 do.	...	1·76
Do.	6 do.	...	1·77⅜

The weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 9th Jan. 1888	18,27,525
Silver received during the fortnight	15,90,917
	34,18,442
New coin paid during the fortnight	9,00,570
	25,17,872
Bullion belonging to private individuals	25,65,551
	50,83,423

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak and declining on last mail day; 97 5-16 was quoted for Fours for cash and the settlement during the greater part of the day, and 97 7-16 for the February account, with buyers all round. In the afternoon, however, rates hardened, and 1-16d. higher was done; but, at the close, the earlier rates were again quoted, and these were named to the end of the week with a quiet feeling prevailing. On Monday, Fours were steady for cash at the previous week's closing rate of 97 5-16, and the same rate was quoted for the February account buyers; but in the afternoon the account rate hardened a little, and 97⅜ became the quotation. On Tuesday the market became weak, and 97 3-16 was at one time named for cash, though no business transpired at the rate, 97¼ having been the general price, which was quoted at closing. A good deal has transpired for the next account at 97 5-16; and for the March settlement a little has been done at 97 7-16. The market was quiet yesterday with little doing, either for Money or Account, and the quotations for Fours were 97¼ for cash, 97 5-16 for next month's account, and 97 7-16 for March; but towards the close a rather weaker feeling prevailed, and 97 3-16 was named for cash transactions. In anticipation of an advance in the Presidency Bank's rates, the market opened weak this morning, and rates declined materially, the cash price closing this evening at 97, and other quotations for Fours rather uncertain. For 4½ per cent. the rate has been 103 nominal throughout the week.

Municipal 5 per cent Bonds are unchanged at 106½. Port Trust Bords are ¼ per cent lower, at 95¾.

SHARES have been quiet upon the whole this week, and though the market for Mill and Press Scrip was rather active for a time, and rates declined in a number of cases, the changes in our quotations this evening, compared with those of a week ago, are not many. Bombay Press shares have advanced Rs. 15; and Munwar Rs. 2½; but Fort Press are Rs. 25 lower; and Apollo East-Indian, and Mercantile have declined Rs. 5 each. In Mill shares, Central Indian have advanced Rs. 15; and Anglo-Indian Alliance, David, Khatao Makanji, and Ripon, Rs. 5 each. On the other hand, Luckmidas Khimji have declined Rs. 17½; Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 15; Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 10; Queen, Rs. 12½; and Bombay United and Empress, Rs. 5 each. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 6½. Bombay-Burma Trading Shares are Rs. 130 higher for the first issue and Rs. 15 for the others.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a fair demand for staple *Grey Goods* during the past week, but it has been principally of a retail character, the wholesale enquiry being still on a limited scale. Holders are firm and will not submit to any reduction from current rates, which, compared with those ruling a week ago have undergone no change worth mentioning. Supplies are not inconveniently large, and as Manchester remains firm, holders are encouraged to maintain their present position. In *Bleached Goods* there is a moderately fair demand for lower and medium qualities of *Nainsooks* and *Mulls* at fully current figures. For *Dyed Turkey Red* and *Printed* goods there has been a moderate enquiry at current quotations. The total clearances from the Bazaar for the week are put down at about 3,500 packages. This being the busiest time of the year in *local Goods*, a considerable business in them is reported, the week's sales having aggregated about 2,600 packges, and rates generally are hardening in a steady market.

YARNS.—A moderate business in *Imported Twist* continues to be done on the basis of previous rates and the tone of the market keeps steady. In *Local Spinnings* large transactions are reported, chiefly in lower counts, say from 10s. to 16s., and rates have advanced 1-16 anna per lb., this improvement being due to the weekly telegram from Hongkong, dated the 7th instant, reporting sales of 4,000 bales with an improved feeling in the rates for lower counts. The market closed steady this evening at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	4¼	to 5 1-16	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	5¼	to 5¼	"
"	" 10s	"	5⅜	to 5 11-16	"
"	" 12s	"	5 9-16	„ 5⅝	"
"	" 16s	"	6⅜	„ 6⅝	"
"	" 20s	"	6 11-16	„ 7	"
"	" 24s	"	7½	„ 7½	"
"	" 30s	"	7½	„ 8⅛	"

METALS.—A small business only has been passing in Copper, but the market is firm, and prices are 4 annas per cwt higher. Yellow Metal also is firm, but rates are unchanged. Little is doing in Iron, but the market is steady at our previous quotations.

COALS.—Owing to the rise in prices at home, and much demand for every coaling station, this market keeps very firm. Large sales have been made of Powell's Duffryn or Hood's Merthyr Cardiff from February to April shipment at Rs. 24, and Davison's West Hartley and Yorkshire at Rs. 21½ per ton. The stock on the Bunder is gradually decreasing.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A good demand was experieneed on last mail day which culminated on Saturday, when a large business was transacted in ready and arrival Cotton, both export Houses and local buyers having been in the market, the purchases of the former running principally on stapled Oomras and Dholleras for future delivery and an advance of a rupee or so in the price of Bengals and Bhownuggur was established. On Monday the Market opened with a firm tone, and Bengals, which have latterly been in request moved up further Rs 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but the general demand was slack compared with what it had been, and only a moderate business transpired. Thereafter, with little to encourage buyers in the Liverpool telegrams, and with the New York messages arriving long after business hours, the tone of this market became dull, transactions being in a small scale, and yesterday Bengals and Broach gave way Re 1 per candy. The principal forward business has been in "Good" Barsee for January to March delivery, at Rs. 209; "Fully Good" Dhollera for March-April, at Rs. 208; "Fully Good" Bhownugger for February-April delivery, at Rs. 210; and for April at Rs. 208-10; "Good" and fine Bengals, for this month, at Rs. 170 and Rs. 196, respectively; and Dharwar, for May, at Rs. 206 per candy. Of ready Cotton, Julgaum has been taken to the largest extent, at Rs. 205-9½; and a good deal of Dhulia has changed hands at Rs. 895-6; the other principal purchases having been in Dhulia, at Rs. 195-6; Pachora, at Rs. 196½-8; Karanja, at Rs. 202-7; and Hingunghat, at Rs. 218 per candy. Some forward business was done in the Bazaar last night after the tardy arrival of the New York telegram, contracts in "Good" Bhownugger for May delivery, at Rs. 202½ in "Good" Bengals for January-March, at Rs. 169; in "Good" Broach for March at Rs. 225 having been booked; as well as soon Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 206½. On the receipt of yesterday's telegrams from Liverpool and New York late to-day, this market became very firm again, with higher rates quoted all round.

The arrivals of new Cotton since last Thursday have aggregated 46,500 bales, against only 18,750 bales received during the corresponding week last season, bringing the increase this season to 160,000 bales. Broach has been coming to market early, 5,500 bales, having already arrived whereas this time last year done has been received. In addition to our usual weekly particulars of receipts of new Cotton, we now annex a comparative statement of the various growths of Cotton received during last and the previous year, which shows a decrease in all the principal descriptions; particulars of clearances to all westward ports during the year just ended compared with those of 1887

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without commission, viz.:—

New Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal. Fine		Rs.	19⅛ = 1 7-32d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	183 = 3 29 32d.
Do.	Good.	"	173 = 3 23-32d.
Oomra, Fine (Good Staple)		"	221 = 4 21-32d.
Do.	Fully Good "	"	214 = 4 17-32d.
Do.	Good	"	210 = 4 7-16d.
Do	Fully Good Fair "	"	203 = 4¼d.
Khandeish, Good		"	195 = 4 5-32d.
Do.	F. G. Fair	"	193 = 4 3-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good		"	193 = 4 3-32d.
Do.	Good	"	188 = 4d.
Broach Fine	(March)	"	235 = 4 31-32d.
Do.	Good	"	226 = 4 25-32d.
Oomra, Fine Feb.-March	(Good Staple),	"	210 = 4 7-16d.
Do.	Fully Good " "	"	214 = 4 17-32d.
Do.	Good " "	"	207 = 4 13-32d.
Dhollera Fine	(April)	"	221 = 4 21-32d.
Do.	Fully Good "	"	210 = 4 7-16d.
Do.	Good "	"	202 = 4 9-32d.
S.G. Dharwar, Good	"May	"	206 = 4¼d.
Westerns, Good	June	"	196 = 4 5-32d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season. 1888-89.	Season. 1887-88.
	Bales.	Bales.
Bengals	58,000	48,000
Berar	79,000	22,000
Khandesh	62,200	36,000
Barsi and Nugger	3,500	1,350
Hingunghaut	14,800	150
Broach	5,500	.....
Sind and Persian	1,500	1,400
	225,000	108,930

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Receipts.			
For the week	45,483	23,092	41,014
From 1st to 9th Jan.	66,387	26,906	51,984
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	23,362	19,931	8,312
From 1st Jan. 9th Jan.	23,362	19,931	8,312
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	262	631	475
From 1st Jan. to 9th Jan.	262	631	475

Comparative statement showing the receipts of Cotton in growths during the years 1887 and 1888.

GROWTHS.	1888.	1887.	Increase or Decrease
	F. P. Bls.	F. P. Bls.	F. P. B.
Dhollera	3,31,303	3,50,001	— 18,693
Broach	1,06,467	1,10,492	— 4,025
Compta and Dharwar	1,46,618	1,81,510	— 31,892
Khandeish	2,34,963	2,72,736	— 37,773
Berar	2,45,932	2,85,693	— 39,761
Barsee and Nugger	90,437	88,726	+ 1,711
Bengals	2,34,034	2,39,809	— 5,775
Madras and Westerns	20,376	32,835	— 12,459
Sind	53,325	47,914	+ 5,411
Hungunghaut	13,488	8,619	+ 4,69
Persian	16,688	15,377	+ 1,311
Other Sorts	814	350	+ 464
Total	14,94,450	16,31,062	1,39,612 Net Dec.

WHEAT has been very quiet all through the week, and nothing beyond a small business has been reported on any day. The tone of the market has been generally steady, however, and quotations are unchanged. Arrivals of the old crop continue on a liberal scale, and since the new year opened we have received double as much as came to hand at the same time last year.

SEEDS generally have been neglected, but rates have remained generally as quoted by last mail. *Linseed*, however, became suddenly active at the beginning of the week, and a large business was reported, while the price advanced to Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt. The enquiry was soon satisfied, and the market relapsed into a quiet state again with only a moderate business passing, but the above quotation is maintained.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	129,745	65,323	245,399
do from 1st to 9th Jan.	162,882	82,074	316,800
Linseed for the Week	21,587	25,286	31,689
do. from 1st to 9th Jan.	25,894	31,935	41,955
Rapeseed for the Week	14,182	2,169	5,882
do. from 1st to 9th Jan.	18,750	3,706	7,658
Gingelly Seed for the Week	41,770	56,597	66,055
do. from 1st to 9th Jan.	54,384	75,745	86,107

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	97,278	97,414	1,69,950
From 1st Jan. to 9th Jan.	97,278	97,414	1,69,950
Linseed—For the Week	38,010	17,082	14,022
„ From 1st Jan. to 9th Jan.	38,010	17,082	14,022
Rapeseed—For the Week	35,613	30,830	2,001
„ From 1st Jan. to 9th Jan.	35,613	33,830	2,001
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	51,730	52,187	31,831
„ From 1st Jan. to 9th Jan.	51,730	52,187	31,831

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

AVES—ASHLEY—January 10, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Captain William Aves, H.M.'s Indian Marine, to Mary Shuckburgh, third daughter of George Ashley Ashley, Esq., late of Naseby, Northamptonshire.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1889.

THE Government Resolution on the state of public security in Bombay, which was published on Monday, is a candid official recognition of the prevalence in parts of the native town of a belief that the law in this city was not quite strong enough for the overriding of evil doers. No one, indeed, who keeps touch with native society can have ignored the existence of this belief, and it is creditable to the Government that though the temptation to speak smooth things must have been strong, they have thought it worth while to admit the existence, and not altogether to deny the reasonableness, of a prevailing fear of the *budmash* element in this city. There is an admission that men of the lowest class have formed themselves into groups for the purposes of annoyance and possibly of crime; but the exemplary sentences passed by the High Court in a dacoity case is looked to to exercise a wholesome influence on the criminal class. The competence of the police and the certainty that it will be supported by the courts are brought to the notice of timid citizens, and they are told that if they will only co-operate with the authorities the evil can be promptly and completely suppressed. This is satisfactory so far as it goes; but the Government themselves, we believe, would not assert that the Resolution goes far enough, or that the peace of the city is to be ensured by the promulgation of excellent Resolutions. Our columns have lately borne testimony to the existence of a strong tendency to criticise the police in Bombay, and though we have by no means concurred in all the allegations that have been made, they served as a convenient, if sometimes severe, expression of a good deal of prevalent anxiety in regard to the force. Upon one point, however, there should be no misunderstanding. The criticism that has thus far been turned upon the Bombay police has supplied no ground for the belief that the authorities are not making the best use of the resources placed at their disposal. A careful inquiry into the requirements of the city as it stands to-day, on the one hand, and into the provision which has been made to meet them on the other, would show that if evil-doers occasionally get the upper hand, they do it at the invitation of a community that grudges an adequate expenditure for its own protection. It is true that during the last five years the police expenditure has grown; but the increase has been inevitable, and it leaves the force very much below what the police establishment of a city of eight and a half lakhs of inhabitants should be. It may, nevertheless, be well to show what the extra outlay has given us. It has in the first place given us a detective branch, which during the five years that have been in existence has done some really excellent work. The number of guards for public buildings has been increased from seventy-five to 106; a small addition was made to the Port Trust Police in 1885-86, and a larger addition in the present year; increased allowances have had to be given for house rents in consequence of the high rates prevalent in Bombay. Lastly, an additional 101 men were recruited in 1886-87. But it should be understood that this addition by no means brought the strength of the Police to an adequate ratio with the population and the value of the property that they protect. It really brought the strength up to the standard of twenty years before, when the population was a good many lakhs smaller than it was in 1886—a standard from which it was gradually reduced in the five years succeeding 1866.

The Government, we think, might have done worse than add to the Resolution which they issued the other day an intimation that whether the police are doing well or ill, they are doing it in 1889 with resources that were about adequate to the requirements of the city in 1866. The police, in a word, is the single municipal department which has not enormously expanded in the interval, yet the growth of the city has made it one upon which the public are peculiarly dependent. Any calculation that took into account the increase in the population of Bombay since 1866, in its rateable value, in the number of houses to be protected and of miles of road to be patrolled, would exhibit the numerical inadequacy of the present force in a very strong light. Comparison, however, is necessary, not only with our own requirements in the past, and with the provision that was made to meet them, but with what other cities are doing for their security. Bombay endeavours to protect a population of 850,000 with a police force of 1,619 men, or one in 526. Madras, with a population of less than half that of Bombay—405,848—has a police force much more than half as strong, namely, 980, the ratio of police to population being one in 414. Here the contrast is marked enough; but it is much more striking when the comparison is with Calcutta. The 684,000 inhabitants of that city are provided with a police force nearly twice as large as that of Bombay. There are 3,005 police in Calcutta, the ratio being one policeman to every 228 inhabitants. The Calcutta police have 329 miles of road to patrol or protect; our own force of little more than half the strength had in 1887 234½ miles, and the tendency is to a rapid growth in the mileage, as anyone can see who notices how new lines of communication are being opened on the Flats at this time in the neighbourhood of the mills that continue to spring up in that quarter. One more point of comparison will suffice. The ratio of the Calcutta police to mileage is one policeman to ·0103 mile; in Bombay it is one to ·0135. We do not know that a case could be stronger on its comparative side than that which would have to be presented if the Government were approached with a prayer for a large increase in the police of this city. If the case, however, were taken directly on its merits it would be sufficient. There are quarters of the city where the police authorities themselves are as conscious as the most timid amongst the people for whose comfort the recent Resolution was written that the provision which is made is insufficient. E Division has made increased demands upon the Commissioner since Ripon Road was laid down and a large and mixed population began to settle there. The Parell and Dadur Divisions, which include Matunga and Mahim and some outlying localities, badly need increased protection, but they are not likely to get it while the force remains at its present strength. The numerical weakness of the establishment has much to answer for. The men are often worked much more than is good for them or for the public whom they are expected to protect. One result is that the proportion in hospital or on sick leave is much greater than it would be if a reasonable economy of labour could be exercised. The want of proper quarters tends to the same result, but in an even greater degree than overwork. A hutting allowance of a rupee a month is given each man. They house themselves with this allowance as best they can, and it might be worth while for Government to inquire what that means especially in Parell and Dadur and Mahim, where in the rains there is a periodic and certain increase in the number of men incapacitated by fever and debility, the result of trying to hut themselves wholesomely on a rupee a month. A ride in the north of the island on a wet afternoon will yield some interesting information as to how the police live. The wonder is that long before this Bombay has not provided itself with what is regarded as a necessary apparatus of administration at every district head-quarters—that is to say, with lines in which the police can live in health and comfort. If consideration for the well-being of the men is not a sufficient incentive to house the Bombay police properly, economical considerations ought to be. To put the matter briefly, it does not pay to treat the police as they are being treated now. The point, however, is not one which need give trouble in arguing. For some time a site has been reserved for the Central Police office opposite the Crawford Market, which would serve as the Scotland Yard of Bombay, and would provide quarrters for 350 men. The project is too good a one to be much longer thought about. It should be executed without further delay.

The public having grumbled freely about the police should now face the fact that if they wish for an increase in the protection of the city they must be prepared to pay for it. From a force that is too small, badly housed, in its lower ranks badly paid, and from that cause increasingly illiterate, it is unreasonable to expect perfect protection. If the inhabitants of the native town are in the same mind that they have been in during the last three weeks they will lose no opportunity of impressing upon Government the inadequacy of the present force. We believe that there is something like a return of confidence in the quarters that have been most subject to panic of late. The police are exercising the power of search with a vigilance that is entitled to commendation, and as they are doing it with discretion no one complains. By this time they have almost forgotten that there was ever a Bhatia case to give emphasis to the fact that the power of search should be exercised with discretion. Whatever change may be made in the law by the measure that is now under preparation by the Government of Bombay, it is to be hoped that the section under which suspicious-looking characters are searched, and fined or imprisoned for the possession of property for which they cannot account, will not disappear. It is too valuable a safeguard to be sacrificed through the fear of an occasional excess of zeal on the part of the police. But for the discomfiture of the classes who have lately been terrorizing their neighbours in the native town nothing can be more effectual than a return to the state of things which existed before 1882, when the new Code of Criminal Procedure made "hurt" no longer a cognizable offence. It would not be difficult, we believe, to satisfy the Government that the activity of the dangerous classes in Bombay of late could have been checked in the bud if the police had possessed, as they did before 1882, power to arrest on complaint of assault. If the framers of the new Police Act make good use of their opportunity, they can make it powerfully protective at once of personal security and liberty, and the public await with some anxiety an indication of the lines on which the Government purpose proceeding.

AT a time when the Municipal elections are approaching, it not a matter of surprise that efforts should be made to impress upon the ratepayers that if there be one thing more than another which the candidates have at heart it is economy. A week or two ago a proposal was made to turn a committee loose on the departments to cut down expenditure to the figure at which it stood twelve years ago, when the city revenue, which is now fifty-three lakhs, was only thirty-two, the increase being solely due to the growth of the city, many items of taxation having been actually reduced in the interval. This bid for popularity has been followed by a proposal to reject a proposal embodied in the Budget Estimate for the present year to raise the salary of the Municipal Commissioner by Rs. 500 per mensem in consideration of the fact that Mr. Ollivant has served six years in that capacity. In that time he has done excellent service to the city, and the pressure of work has been greatly increased owing to the continually augmenting demands on the head of the executive of a city, which adds twenty thousand yearly to the numbers of its population and some seventeen lakhs to the assessable value of its houses and other buildings. The power to raise the salary of the Commissioner from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 was given in the new Municipal Act; and in framing the Budget a majority of the Standing Committee decided to recommend the Corporation to sanction the increase. Dr. Blaney moved an amendment disallowing the provision, contending that the salary hitherto given is ample, that to pay any Municipal Commissioner more would be an injustice to the rest of the Municipal Staff, who would have an equal right to enhancement, that many men "not in the Budget at all" do for a few hundreds a month work far in excess of the amount of their salaries; and a good deal to the same effect. Where did the suggestion to invest this provision for enhancement of the Municipal Commissioner's salary come from? Dr. Blaney would like to know. Prompt was the answer from Major Selby: "It came in a demi-official letter from the Municipal Commissioner's office!" This innuendo was vouchsafed by the candidate whom the worthy doctor is coaching for the Byculla ward. It was true that the Acting Municipal Commissioner had, while Mr. Ollivant was absent in England, written a letter on the subject—which had no interest for himself personally—but the origin of the suggestion to raise the Municipal Commissioner's salary was not to be found in that quarter. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta pointed out that Dr. Blaney had himself proposed that the Commissioner's salary should be raised to Rs. 3,000 after three years' service, and to Rs. 3,500 on the completion of five years! Seeing that the present Commissioner has been in office six years, and during that time has shown great ability as an organizer and administrator, it was natural for Mr. Mehta to express his astonishment that the opposition to the increment proposed by the Standing Committee should be made by the very man who had himself suggested a larger increment for a shorter period of service. Dr. Blaney was unable to remember that he had made any such proposal. Mr. Mehta rested his statement on the Municipal records. We have turned to the records, and we find that it is literally true that Dr. Blaney himself made the proposal to raise the salary of all Municipal Commissioners who have been in office three years to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, and when they have been five years in office that they should receive Rs. 3 500. Seeing that so much depends on the capacity of the head of the executive of a city of a million of inhabitants it struck Dr: Blaney, no doubt, that the emolument should bear due proportion to the responsibility and the labour. Still it must be admitted that in proposing, first, that the increments should be given in every case—irrespective of special qualifications—and, secondly, in fixing the amount payable after five years at a figure in excess of what seemed to the Government to be necessary, Dr. Blaney allowed his desire to apportion reward to service to run away with him. Dr. Blaney's notice of motion in the year 1880, when a Committee of the Corporation was considering the proposed amendment of the Municipal Acts, was as follows:—"Proposed amendment Section 43. The said Commissioner shall be styled 'Municipal' Commissioner for the City of Bombay. He shall receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund to be raised under this Act as shall from time to time be fixed by the Government: Provided that the allowance shall not be less than Rs. 2,000 a month or more than Rs. 2,500 per mensem, during the period of three years after the date of appointment, and not more than Rs. 3,000 per mensem after the expiration of such term of three years, and may be increased by Government to Rs. 3,500 after a service of five years in the said office. The amendment in question had its vicissitudes. The maximum was reduced to Rs. 3,000, and finally the proposal dropped through in the Committee. Chickens come home to roost. The increment which Dr. Blaney resisted so strenuously on Wednesday was the very proposal which he pressed just as strenuously on the attention of all concerned eight years before either the Government or the Corporation deemed it to be expedient.

THE moral is that it is not wise to make proposals to increase salaries when it is believed that the increase will be refused by those with whom the veto rests, if a sense of what is due to the interests of the public will compel one to oppose any such increment tooth and nail when the time comes to make it for reasons shown. The unwisdom of the course does not prevent the unwary from taking it when the temptation presents itself. It is not so many weeks since Dr. Blaney's *alter ego* lamented that the farcical limitations of the Municipal Act prevented him and his friends from raising the salary of the Engineer entrusted with important public works to Rs. 5,000 a month and from awarding an unsought increase to the salary of the hardworked Municipal Secretary. Such generosity is cheap, and does not alarm the Ratepayers' Association, but Barmecidal proposals lose much of their delusive charm when it is found that they do not bind the proposer to anything when a temporary purpose is to be served by repudiating them. Considering that the elections are drawing nigh, it is creditable to the independence and good sense of the Corporation that Dr. Blaney and his seconder, with Major Selby to boot, could only get seven simpletons to believe that what was right and

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 10.

The Commission resumed its sitting to-day, when Tookaram Appanjee called stated, that he was a sepoy of the Commissioner's office C. D. under Mr. Pendse. He had to provide tents for Mr. Crawford when meeting the Viceroy at Nandgaon in November 1887, and Mr. Crawford paid for the tents. He admitted to the Court, however, that he had nothing to do with the issue of the tents.

Narayan Agashe then produced the contingent day-book, which showed no entry of the conveyance of the tents from Poona.

The President remarked that the book was no authority.

Gangadass Jamnadas called, produced a book which was intended to bear out the statement of Rambas as to lending Mr. Crawford money on different occasions; but in cross-examination witness could not recollect when the transactions with Mr. Crawford took place, and the particulars connected with them.

DEPARTURE OF LORD HERSCHELL FOR ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 10.

Lord Herschell left Calcutta for Madras to-day, Thursday, *en route* home.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY.

Colonel Oliver St. John, who has just arrived from England, takes over the Mysore Residency from Sir Harry Prendergast. The latter leaves almost immediately for Baroda.

PROPOSED DELHI KOTRI LINE.

The reconnaisance of the proposed Delhi Kotri line will be completed this month, after which Mr. Bell proceeds to Calcutta to write his report.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS VISITING INDIA.

It seems pretty well decided at home that a team of Cricketers, with Mr. G. F. Vernon as Captain, will come to India at the beginning of the next cold season.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

Mr. David Sinclair, the Principal of the Scotch Free Church Mission, Madras, will probably deliver the address at the next Convocation of the Madras University.

A GOOD BAG.

Lady Eva Wyndham-Quin, now touring in Upper India, has shot five tigers.

PROPOSED EAST COAST RAILWAY.

Sir Guilford Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to Government for State Railways, and Colonel C. J. Smith, had a cordial reception in several places on the Eastern Coast, where they are making investigations in connection with the proposed East Coast Railway. The inhabitants are very anxious to have a Railway.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT MADRAS.

The Maharajah of Mysore arrived here to-day. The Rajah of Venkatagiri arrives next week.

THE MADRAS RACES.

The Madras Race Meeting will attract a large number of visitors.

A MASONIC BALL.

A grand Masonic Ball was given here last night, the first of its kind held in Madras for many years.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 10.

The Bengal-Nagpur railway was opened to-day, from Raipur to Bilaspur, for goods traffic.

A PUNDIT'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, JAN. 10.

Shastri Bhagwanji Vishwanath, of Jamnagar, visited this morning the Vedashalla, established by ex-Dewan Azam Gourishankar Udeyshankar, and examined the pupils in the recitation of Mantras of different Vedas. He afterwards distributed prizes, amounting to Rs. 150, besides rich dresses, to the teachers and the local pundits.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Assam, with homeward Indian Mails of 4th instant, arrived here at midnight yesterday.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Kashgar (extra) arrived here from Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The City Line steamer City of London left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account ...	99½
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius Mail closes at Aden at noon on Friday the 11th.

Teheran route right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 9.

10 p.m.	77·1

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

6 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	82·3

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S VISITATION CHARGE.

THE following is a continuation of the Visitation Charge delivered by the Bishop of Bombay in the Cathedral on Wednesday :—

SOCIALISM.

The great and growing question of Socialism, which forms the subject of the next paragraph in the Encyclical, is one which I am not qualified to handle, and I shall confine myself to expressing my satisfaction that at least it has been shown to the world that it has the attention of the chief pastors of our Communion; that so far as socialism means amelioration and not revolution of existing social arrangements, every effort which its followers can make to equalize the comforts of life commands the sympathy of the Bishops of our Church.

THE CARE OF EMIGRANTS.

The care of emigrants suggests but one point to which I would recall your attention, the opportunity so constantly neglected of assisting the loyalty of our church-members, and securing them care from the clergy by the use of commendatory letters. The form which I issued for this purpose has been allowed by the majority of my brethren to remain entirely unused. In the few cases where it has been steadily made use of, the happiest results have ensued, but I hear now and again from some chaplain that a regiment marches into his station and not a line is sent from its last chaplain to inform him who are the communicants, who the church-goers, who the guildsmen. Our people will not ask us for these letters: they are too shy, often too indifferent. Sometimes they may fail to present them after they have been duly offered and accepted. But if they are proffered by one who has shown kindness, we may be sure they will not be refused, and if the chaplain of the new station looks out for them, they will be forthcoming even from the shyest.

DIOCESAN RELATIONS.

One other subject claims separate attention before I gather up all that remains in one comprehensive view under the head of the fundamental principles which underlie the deliberations of the Conference. Under the head of "Mutual relations of Provinces and Dioceses and Branches of the Anglican Communion, our attention was called to one subject deeply interesting to all Indian clergymen, especially to those ordained in this country. Misunderstanding has prevailed very widely as to the requirements to be fulfilled by a clergyman when he passes from work abroad to reside temporarily or permanently in England. For sheer want of a proper understanding much needless pain has been felt by clergymen placed in this position; while the Archbishops and Bishops in England have felt, not unnaturally, provoked when they have found themselves regarded as tyrants for enforcing what is simple matter of law over which they have no control, or for exercising the necessary precautions without which no Bishops in any country ought to admit unknown clergy to his diocese. I would ask you, then, my brethren of the clergy, to observe what is required of all of you when you pass from one diocese to another, and I would ask those ordained in this country to note the special requirements which the law, not the Bishops, lays on you as a condition of working in England. Every Bishop is bound by his duty to enforce the presentation of testimonials when any clergyman applies for a licence or for informal permission to work. Of course it would be more agreeable to all of us if no such precaution were needed. But just remember why it is that it is so necessary. There are, alas! some scandalous clerics in our own, as in every communion. They are few—so few, indeed, that when a stranger presents himself for a licence the chances are hundreds to one that he is a man of blameless life and possessing the ordinary qualifications. But which is the preferable course? Nay, which is the imperious duty—that a Bishop should require of each some proof that he belongs to the majority, or that he should run the risk of his conferring his licence on one of the scandalous minority that five hundred respectable clergymen should submit to a single rule, or that the people of a single small village should be entrusted to a drunkard or a profligate? Surely the question admits of but one answer. And, again, we may all of us be staggered when some Bishop to whom we are unknown is obliged to say to us personally, you may be the most exemplary of priests, but it is necessary that I should be certified on the point by something more than the bare word of a stranger. But just ask yourself whether it is possible that one in authority should do otherwise. How many impostors have we heard of who bore every outward mark of the strictest and most plausible respectability! You may feel that you bear in your whole manner the evidence that you are a true man, and yet it is unreasonable that you should forget that some scandalous clerks appear to do so. What a Bishop says in effect when he is stern in demanding your testimonials is not that you are worthy to be suspected, but simply that he himself is but a man, and as a man is liable to be deceived—nay, probably, that he has been deceived by persons who would have said just what you say about the hardship of their character being doubted. The position of those ordained in this country is, I admit, a different matter. But here it is the law of the land which puts you in a different position from those who have taken order in England. And the conditions imposed by the law are so exceedingly easy to satisfy that, after all, they form no practical grievance. The exact steps which you are required to adopt will be printed in the Appendix to this charge. I will only say of them now that, being jealous as a Bishop of the church abroad for the honour and standing of our clergy, I have studied those provisions minutely, and am satisfied that they are only what is necessary, that they contain nothing derogatory to any of us, and that they can occasion no difficulty to any one without some undeserving on his part. If Bishops abroad do their duty, then no one on whom they have laid their hands will find any real cause of complaint. The only persons who can really be embarrassed by them are either men who never ought to have been ordained, or men who, deserving Holy Orders, are pledged to work abroad, and have no sufficient reason for going home.

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION AND CHRISTENDOM.

I have brought before you in such detail as I could some of the subjects which the Encyclical puts before you. But their treatment would be totally inadequate were it unaccompanied by a statement of the principles which plainly underlie the whole letter. And it is in connection with those general principles that I desire to bring to your notice some of the most important of the questions directly dealt with. And the most important of those underlying principles is the organisation of the Anglican Communion and its relation of Christendom as a whole; to all who name the Name of Christ whatever it be which keeps them aloof from us. I shall first state the principle generally, and then point out to you in detail how it is assumed all throughout the Encyclical and the Resolutions which the Encyclical brings before you.

That principle we enunciate at every service when we say, as we said but now, that we believe in the Holy Catholic Church. I know too well that in reciting that article we do not all understand in its brief statement the whole depth of catholic meaning which it bore for so many centuries without any one dreaming of questioning it. That fulness of catholic meaning I must draw out at some length. I must then, at the cost of some repetition, place the catholic conception of the Church side by side with the puritan conception, and having done this, I shall examine the Encyclical and see which conception underlies it. When, then, we say in the Creeds, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church," the sense, as I understand, while they have ever conveyed to the faithful, may be expanded somewhat as follows:—We believe that when our Lord ascended up and poured out upon His people on earth the gifts which He received from the Father, He bestowed them upon the faithful collectively; not simply as individual believers, but as united into an organised Body ever known as the Holy Catholic Church. We believe that the organisation of that Body actually constitutes it and its members susceptible of participation in those gifts. Believing profoundly as we do in the direct relations of each soul with the Source of uncreated sanctity, we yet believe that it is qualified for those relations by membership of the organised Body sacramentally bestowed and maintained; we believe that the most important of those relations, the sacramental life of the soul, is maintained through the immediate instrumentality of the Church which ministers the sacraments. Believing that every Christian who is a Christian has a spiritual union with the Lord in which he receives from the Saviour the participation of a new, redeemed nature, we yet believe that the Body as a whole, the Body as organised by the Head with the joints and bands of the hierarchical system, is that through which nourishment is ministered and the members knit together for their common growth. To us, then, the Body in its totality is more than the aggregate of all the members comprising, through community of gifts, the whole of the individuals who compose it; is more than a convenient expression for summing up the whole under a single term. To us the Body as a whole has an existence before and beyond the particular members which compose it. The members are engrafted into the Body; they remain in it or out themselves off from it; they leave it for the outer darkness, or they are transplanted from the visible Body Militant to the Body Expectant within the veil; but the continuity of the Body remains unbroken, whatever be the elements which compose it; its organism renews itself continually by the succession of its continuous ministry; each age sees fresh individuals representing each joint and each band, but the vital principle goes on unbroken, preserved by the renewal of the parts. This organisation is of the essence of its existence. It is no mere accretion of units, each one independent of all the rest, each drawing indepedently from the head the nourishment which its necessities require, but each has in the order of the Body its own vital function to perform, and for that each is fitted into its place, apart from which place it were nothing. By one order the continuity of the body and the co-ordination of all the members is secured; by another the daily nourishment and guidance are ministered to the individual members; by a third the strain is relieved which, from the days of the Apostles downwards, has been too much for the higher orders. And by those who belong to no orders the nourishment ministered is distributed till it circulates evenly through the whole. And so there is no schism in the Body; the priest cannot say to the deacon, I have no need of you, nor the layman say to the priest I have no need of you; the layman cannot say because I am a minister I am not of the Body; but each is called upon to bear in mind that as in the natural, so in the mystical frame, "God hath set the members every one of them in the Body *as it hath pleased Him*." Their presence is no accident of the Body, but part of its essential, vital growth. Its form has been impressed upon it once for all by the creative hand of Almighty God guiding by the inspiration of His Spirit the Apostles who gave it its organisation. And the maintenance of this organisation is the condition of its work in the world as the representative of the invisible Head. Such is the belief which I express, and which I consider that the Church expresses in the words to which our baptism pledged us and which we have so often repeated since the font—I believe in the Holy Catholic Church. I know well that, enunciating it now, I must have appeared to many among you to be uttering the barest common-places; what you hold to be a matter of course to you because you belong to the Church of England. But, believe me, their enunciation is very necessary. The acceptance which they meet with to-day is very different from what it would have been fifty years ago. But there are many, some far from the least devout, of the sons and daughters of the Church of England to whom the great truths which they convey are unfamiliar, or by whom they are rejected. The words which they repeat in the Creed have to them quite a different meaning from that which I have enunciated but now, or rather they convey a portion of this meaning, while belief in the remainder is repudiated, and held to be an accretion to the faith. Let me state them as fairly as I can, and indeed as sympathetically as I can, the meaning conveyed by the words to those who have failed to apprehend what I call their catholic signification. Believing profoundly in the work of Jesus Christ for the individual souls of his own, believing that each Christian soul which is true to its great calling in him is knit up by a mystical union into being "one spirit" with Him, they believe also that between those who thus belong to Him there subsists a spiritual unity which constitutes them members of one another, brethren and sisters in the Lord Jesus. Between those thus united in the one Saviour they believe that there is a bond of close union which is something more than a spiritual sympathy, something beyond a fellow-feeling within themselves, even the common possession of a new nature through the union of each one with the Lord. And by the expression, the Holy Catholic Church, they understand the whole number of individuals alive at one time in this world who are thus united to one another by the common possession of the new nature, and who, in virtue of the same new nature, are members of that Communion of Saints in which the Church Militant on earth is one with the Church within the veil. In a word, as regards the spiritual character which takes us *of* the Church as well as *in* the Church, the belief of those of whom I speak is exactly the same as our own. But to those to whom this Article of the Creed conveys no other meaning than this, the expression, the Holy Catholic Church, is but a synonym for the whole number of individuals who have made their own by a living appropriation the benefits of the Cross of Christ. To them the Church as a whole is nothing more than an aggregate of individuals possessing certain qualifications in common. Of the whole as something more than a mere aggregate, of the character of the organised whole as something more than the sum of all the parts, of the Church as a Body with many members, each of which has its own functions in the economy of the whole as conferring on the parts that in virtue of which they are members of the "joints and bands" through which "nourishment is ministered" and the whole frame is "knit together," of functions discharged by each member which are incommunicable to members of another order of the organism as constituting in very truth that which binds each member to the head of all that they have no comprehension. They are either unaware that such is the signification which the article has connoted in all ages, or they regard it as a baneful accretion to the primitive faith of the Gospel; as one of the "many superstitions" which our church shook off at the reformation to us who believe in the Church as the organised Body of Christ representing Him visibly upon earth in virtue of her organisation, she has an existence in concrete reality marked out, so that all may see by a regularly constituted order by an articulated organisation consisting in a hierarchy of offices subordinated one to another, and mutually dependent on one another. To us her external organisation is no mere accident of her existence, *de bene esse, non de esse*: it is rather the condition of her being, the external tangible reality which constitutes her all that she is in her inner and spiritual relationships. The order of her threefold ministry is the form in which, under Divine guidance, the Apostles carried out into practice the principle laid down once for all when Jesus Christ gave his Commission to the Twelve. The difference between these two conceptions, the Catholic and the Puritan conception, is evidently neither a small nor an unimportant one. It is the difference between the hierarchical conception and the non-hierarchical conception of what constitutes the Church of Christ. Let me sum it up again in a single sentence, and then state the hierarchical principle on which I have just said that it turns. It is the difference between belief in the Church as an organic, articulated structure, and belief in it as simply an aggregation with no essential structure whatever.

(To be continued.)

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, Captain W. D Mudie, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Hitchcock	Mr and Mrs Fraser
Miss Hitchcock	Mr J J Robbins
Master Hitchcock	Rev and Mrs Rountree
Miss Boyce	Mr B B Darabshet
Mr R Francis	Mr N B Darabshet
Mrs Thomson and 4 children	Lord Tenterden
Mr Morrison	Major-Genl Gib
Mr Lawrie	

FOR BRINDISI.

Col T Deane	Surgn Hawkins
Mr J Anderson	Rev and Mrs Wenterborn

FOR ADEN.

Mr Chitty	Col Spring

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 18th January 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr H S Thomas, and Miss A Kuzler.
FOR SUEZ—Bishop and Mrs Wilson and Mrs Bignell.
FOR MARSEILLES—Rev and Mrs Geden.

Per s. s. Peshawur, Capt L. H. Moule, 25th January 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Meredith, Mrs Branson, Miss Gordon, Mr Lethbridge, Mr R A B Preston, Mr R Woolley, Mrs Hoey, and Rev and Mrs L. Febre and 2 children.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr J A Bryce, and Mr J Samuelson.

Per s.s. Assam 1st February, 1889.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W Hoddiag, and Depy Surgn-Genl Lates.
FOR SUEZ—Mr and Mrs Yerkes, Miss Cruickshank, Mr Hutchinson, Mr Barkett, Mr Moir, Mr Dagett, Dr Jacoly, and Mr A J MacCuffum.

Per s. s. Sutlej, 8th February, 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs W S Caine, Mr Ford, M le Comte de Basterat, M Luigi Capanna, Mr H Auld, Mr Robilliart, Mr Aduna, Mr A Tatham, Mr W B Cohnare, Mr F Kerrall, and A Dawes.
FOR LONDON—Mr W G Crawford, Lord and Lady Herschell, and Mr H Kindersley.
FOR SUEZ—Dr and Mrs Plummer, Two Misses Plummer, and Genl Johnstone.
FOR PORT SAID—Bishop and Mrs Fowler, Mr Fowler, Dr Greene and Dr S S Greene.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is notified for information that the undermentioned officers have passed their examinations for promotions:—To the rank of Captain.—Lieutenant T. R. Phillips, to the Western Division, R.A., and Lieutenant F. R. C. Loch, 2nd Gloster Regiment. To the rank of Lieutenant.—2nd Lieutenant H. G. Lisby, to the Western Division R. A, and K. M. Davie, 2nd Gloster Regiment.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

THE Diocesan Conference was opened yesterday morning by his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, (Dr. Mylne). There was an unusually large attendance both of clergy and laity, and this was observable at the afternoon as well as the morning sessions.

The Bishop, in welcoming those present, said, he should like to make a few remarks concerning what were his own ideals of a Diocesan Conference and its work and functions. He supposed that none of them could accept a Diocesan Conference as the only gathering of the Diocese in any light but that of a provisional arrangement. They all knew how in the conception of the church, as exhibited in its best days, its government was constitutional, how all its members had their own rights, and how it was really foreign to the church's ideal that there should be no link whatever between the Bishop and his Diocese. They all knew how in the best days of the church the Bishop was elected by his Diocese, and how the whole subsequent relations which subsisted between him and those over whom Almighty God had called him to be the Chief Pastor were characterised by that fact. The same obtained in many Dioceses of the church at the present day, and he (the speaker) thought he could answer for it that no Indian Bishop regarded the present arrangement as satisfactory, under which for practical purposes the Bishop was appointed without his Diocese having anything to say in the matter. The best proof of what he said was to be found in the proceedings which took place when the Bishops met in Conference at Calcutta about a year ago, when it was expected that one of their number was very shortly about to resign his see. The Metropolitan, with the assistance and full concurrence of his suffragans, drafted the best scheme which seemed practicable under the circumstances for securing to the Diocese its due and proper voice in the appointment of its own chief pastor. They all knew the circumstances which made such arrangements impossible with regard to the old established sees of India, and he supposed this fact that the Diocesan Synod could not, under the present circumstances, discharge that which after all was by far its most important function was of itself almost a sufficient indication of the impossibilities of their Dioceses being constituted on that which alone would be their fully satisfactory basis, while things remained as they were at present. There were a good many other reasons why he had always felt that an attempt to establish a synod in this Diocese instead of a Diocesan Conference would have a certain degree of unreality about it. A synod, if it existed at all, should be able to discharge its constitutional office unfettered, and looking round he had never been able to see how at present it was possible for this to be the case. On the one hand a large body of clergy drew their pay straight from the Treasury and took their orders from Government, and however true it might be that the Bishop was invariably consulted, or rather that he took the initiative about their orders, still it was quite impossible for them to have that freedom from external control, that independence, that permanence in their location, and that bond of union with their people, which could alone give them the real freedom which ought to belong to them as members of a synod. There were on the other hand other large bodies of clergy who came to this country under the auspices of societies at home, it was equally impossible in their case for them to have that degree of freedom of which he spoke. And this being the case, it always seemed to him to call together a body under the title of synod whose members had so little of the independence which ought to belong to them, would have a certain air of unreality about it which he did not care to encounter. It seemed to him to be much better for them to meet in this way in a body which confessedly met to ventilate subjects, to throw out suggestions, to do what it could to prepare those who belonged to it for the full organisation of a synod, should such in the course of God's providence become possible. Then again the synod should be a representative body—he meant that every member who attended it should do so, feeling he was fully conversant with the interest of those he represented and with the special intention to promote that interest and to act as being to some extent the feeling and voice of the permanent body of parishioners who looked to him as their parson, and with whom in the ordinary course of things he hoped to remain amongst permanently. Now in this country if a parson remained, his people did not, and when the people so frequently changed their *locale* the clergyman became the parson of an entirely new congregation. Again a Diocesan Synod which had practically no control over any but a small portion of the Diocesan finances would to his mind be a body which would be called a synod rather in name than reality. What then, he asked, were the functions which a body of this kind could perform? Scattered units as the clergymen of this Diocese were, hardly knowing each other by sight, and meeting so very seldom, it seemed impossible to neglect the one opportunity which came to them occasionally of laying before one another their views upon important subjects in connection with God's work in this Diocese in the hope of doing a little to give them some feeling of cohesion, of sympathy, of common interest, and of common aims in the work carried on as far as might be. That he thought was what they really hoped to accomplish. He was bringing before the Conference subjects of much interest bearing on the work of the Diocese as a whole, and upon the individual work of the clergy with the people, and his hope was that by a common discussion of these, by hearing them approached from very different points of views, that they might all get some light on their own work, and they might arrive at something more like a real sympathetic pursuit of the aims they all had before them, from the common support they got from evincing their mutual interest in each other's work, and from laying before one another the aims and means of obtaining the end for which each of them were individually working. The subjects then which would be brought before them in this way were partly those affecting the Diocese as a whole, as to how their work might be made more truly Diocesan, how they might by providing by anticipation for contingencies which they all knew might not be very far off when as a Diocese they might be thrown a good deal more on their own resources than they were at present. The sitting that morning would be occupied specially with a consideration of the means by which laymen and women could help one another in the spiritual life, and by which the clergy might bring their powers more effectually to bear in the way of spiritual help; and more especially in connection with matters of belief. They would also have before them the subject of the maintenance of work in places where no clergy were regularly established, and in connection with this the offertory as the church's special means of raising funds for extension and maintenance of its work. And in connection more especially with missionary work their attention would be called to certain recent strictures, which professing to be passed on missionary work as a whole, resolved themselves to a very great extent into an attack upon one society, which he could not doubt considered itself honoured by being chosen especially as the subject of the attack—he meant the Church Missionary Society. In connection with this they would also have brought before them the question which had acquired greater interest, and he thought was likely to acquire constantly a greater interest than had belonged to it in the past, namely, the question of the duty of the church with regard to the education of non-Christian people who accepted that education, making no profession that their end in doing so was to know more about Christianity and still less to become Christians. The present educational policy of Government seemed to make this a time when it was specially necessary to re-consider that question, since it could no longer be assumed that higher education would be given apart from missionary effort, and therefore the church had to face the question, whether at the time when Hindu society would be organising large educational efforts on its own account, the church had a function to perform in connection with those efforts in trying so far as might be to use education as a means directly or indirectly for propagating the Christian faith. These were briefly the subjects which would be brought before them, and with these introductory remarks he would ask their attention for the first of them, namely, the means of deepening and promoting spirituality, which were afforded by the associations or guilds of church people uniting amongst themselves for mutual spiritual help, whether they be purely general, or whether they be for one particular class—soldiers—or whether they be a combination of clergy for trying to deepen their own spiritual life and thereby the spiritual life of their people. That subject had been one of such deep interest that it appeared to him to be one which should be brought forward first. His Lordship then asked the acting Archdeacon, the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, to read his paper on "Parochial Guilds and Associations as a means of deepening the Spiritual Life of the People."

PAROCHIAL GUILDS.

The Rev. Goldwyer Lewis read a paper on the subject. He remarked that it was needless to observe that the end of all parochial work and organization was the salvation of men and women. Practical experience of the results of their working was rapidly establishing, in the judgment of clergy and laity, the value of parochial guilds and associations as means whereby the devotional life might be intensified, and a religious one established in the world, which would permeate every action of the secular life, and so make all life a sacrifice acceptable to God. He would maintain at the outset that the division of life into religious and secular, as though the one department were opposed to the other, was false, artificial, and unhealthy. The idea of the incarnation was the possible elevation of the whole man in his unmutilated human nature into real union with the divine nature of God, but while he became, as the natural result of this union, more divine he did not become less human. The aim of the work of the guilds was to carry out this idea by bringing into closest relations the blessings of religion and the actions of every day, and a guild was the embodiment of the idea of unity. The consciousness of the gathered power of many men and women having a common object in view being associated together in bonds of a common society in which the combined power of all was far greater than the sum of the power of each working independently. In fact, individual effort in combination was the *raison d'etre* of all guilds, commercial and religious, and of the corporate body of Christians called the Church. Bearing this constantly in mind, the members of parochial guilds endeavoured to accept and defend the faith once delivered to the saints, declaring in the weighty words of the Bishops assembled at the Lambeth Conference that "they continued united under one divine Head in the fellowship of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, holding the one faith revealed in Holy Writ, defined in the Creeds, maintained by the primitive Church, and affirmed by the undisputed "Oecumenical Councils."

The speaker went on to say: Again, in guild work we recognise the grand principle of Christian socialism preached by Christ and expanded by the New Testament writers, especially by St. Paul. What has been said of the possible sacrifice of all life may be considered as a reply to the question: "Master, where dwellest Thou," for He dwells in the world and in man each viewed wholly, in religion, in culture, in intellect, in lawful business and innocent pleasures.

The rainbow of His loving presence spans the arch of human existence with its varied lines in sympathy with all pure human feeling. The principles of Christian socialism, which find fit place in guild work, may be regarded as affording an adequate reply to the question, "Who is my neighbour." Jesus Christ is Brother to each regenerate man, and consequently all Christians in the Church and in the world are one family. I do not mean to affirm that all so-called class distinctions should or could be swept away. Christ Himself tells us that in His Father's house are many mansions, and St. Paul assures us that risen men shall differ from one another as one star from another in glory. The preaching of a spurious equality has wrecked nations more than once. But no class should stand apart from another, as though each were a separate organism. In England there is a new effort being made to revive an old system of ideas as false as it is old, but which bears a grand name, the name of socialism, which proposes to discover the remedy for the ills which have come upon the country by an unjust distribution of wealth and power. As yet the great gulf between rich and poor is unbridged. The wealth of the rich is increased with no corresponding growth of belief in its responsibilities, the awful poverty of the poor grows with a more than corresponding growth of the wild madness of poverty. I read books like Besant's "Children of Gibeon," and I am sure that the remedy which he and other apostles of modern socialism propose is not only wholly unworkable, but radically wrong in principle. The remedy is not to be looked for only in a proper application of the principles of political economy, not in schemes for a redistribution of property—certainly not in any such movements as those which issue in furious gales of popular passion and of unchecked devilish hatred—or in disgraceful meetings, such as those held lately in Trafalgar Square, where men, untrained in the habit of accurate thought, the victims of partly real and partly imaginary wrongs, stir up the wild frezy of undisciplined mobs to deeds of violence and crime. The remedy is to be found in a wise and broad adaptation of the Christain principles of love, self-control, and self-denial to the conduct of ordinary every-day-life. Every man learning to believe himself a factor in the world's life and that the world is better or worse in the measure of his life's conduct. This is exactly the noble work which parochial guilds are striving to accomplish in giving a reply to the question, "And who is my neighbour." One of the chief obligations laid on associates of parochial guilds was the perpetual recognition of that splendid principle of mutual help, while scope is offered for its exercise. For example, one man was intellectually weak but full of that faith which was worked by love; his friend was intellectually strong with a wavering faith in the strength of his wisdom; one lightened the burden of the other's ignorance, the other by the brightness of his simple faith and the purity of his love cleared away the weary oppression which invariably accompanied faithless wisdom and marred, if it did not wholly neutralise, the joy of knowledge. It was for men who were strong in the Lord—strong in intelligent faith—to put forth their united efforts to lift the burden of spurious or unblessed wisdom from the shoulders of a staggering world. But women were also associated together in parochial guilds. Their task in the world was to lighten sorrow by sympathy and to tone down the rougher nature of man by their gentler purity. It was no small part of Christ's work on earth to bring comfort to the sorrowful, and when He left the world He left it not comfortless, but sent the Holy Ghost, the Comforter. This was the special sphere of labour for holy women—who brighten dark homes and hearts. The sorrow of the world is the opportunity of women—her glorious privilege and noblest mission is to be the comforter in life. Some think women are inferior to men—in physical strength no doubt—not so certainly in intellectual capacity—certainly stronger in their power of sympathy—by her gracious tenderness she applies balm to the wounded heart. A pitiful gentlewoman has often saved a life hardening under sorrow and sin from the curse and ruin of despair.

The speaker then glanced briefly at the constitution of some of those guilds which were at work in Bombay. The objects of all the guilds were stated in a few terse sentences. A.—Of the guild of St. Thomas for Men and Boys. (1) The glory of God to be attained by growth in holiness of the members. (2) Mutual intercession and support in the Christian life. (3) To assist in Church work. B.—Of the Guild of the Holy Family for Married Women: (1) To help married womento persevere in leading a good Christian life, endeavouring by their example as wives and mothers to raise the standard of family life, ordering their households after the model of the Home at Nazareth. C.—Of the Guild of the Holy Name for Unmarried Women over the age of 17. The members of the guild band themselves together, for mutual sympathy and support in godly living, according to the faith and discipline of the Church. D.—Of the Guild of the Holy Innocents, for girls under 17, the same as the preceding with the following addition "remembering always that innocence is the brightest virtue of childhood." Each guild has a simple rule of life including such injunction as these—regularity at the Holy Communion, which is the strengthening and refreshing of souls; private devotion; family duties; and social duties; thus the whole life is brought immediately under the blessed influence of religion, and is offered as a sacrifice to Almighty God.

Captain MacMahon, who was unable to be present later in the day, was allowed to read his paper on the "Spiritual Help to Laity," and how it could be rendered more efficient.

The Rev. P. H. Le Fevre, Colonel Collingwood, the Rev. H. C. Squires, Lieutenant-Colonel Sparks, and the Rev. W. G. Ellison spoke on the subject of guilds, and Dr. Ellis also read a lengthy paper.

The Rev. Father Page followed, and in his paper on guilds remarked that the object of a guild was generally twofold :—

1.—To be a bond of Union and mutual support to assist its members in leading a more careful Christian life, and

2.—To engage in some works of mercy for the good of others and the extension of the Church.

The more definite the object was and the more suited to the persons who had that object in view the greater was its usefulness. Guilds were formed for various purposes—some for the advancement of a great cause such as temperance or purity; some to suit the particular circumstances of different classes of persons, such as railway guilds for railway employes, an army guild for soldiers, the guild of the Holy Standard, &c. There were conditions necessary both for the successful formation of a guild and for its continuance when formed. "After dealing with guilds for the laity and remarking that if they admitted their principle, utility, and power for the laity, it followed as a consequence and upon the same principles that they were needed also by the clergy, and by no body of men more so. Such societies had been formed, and if the clergy were to raise the spiritual tone of the laity they should themselves first undergo that discipline of life. Father Page then proceeded to sketch the outline of a guild such as was necessary for the clergy. Its objects were to promote holiness of life amongst the clergy and to be a bond of communion and mutual support in aiding one another by counsel and advice in all matters that concerned the priestly life and its duties, as well as matters affecting the interests of the Church.

The speaker divided the clergyman's life into different heads, such as private life, social life, and official. He particularly dwelt on the importance of retreats. In conclusion Father Page said: The care, cultivation, and development of the spiritual life of the clergy, and all organisation pertaining thereto, must ever be the chief care and responsibility of the Bishop of the Diocese, and we may believe that if he, as the head, saw in the members the capacity and readiness to respond to a call to greater carefulness of living and performance of our spiritual functions we would not be slow to take further steps in this matter—and give a unity, force, and direction to life and work which loses so much of its value through our separatedness and isolation of life.

The Rev. W. St. Clair Tisdale agreed with much that had been said about retreats and guilds, but he remarked that those in his way of thinking were practically debarred from joining such guilds and retreats because these were not made broad enough for men of his opinion. They seemed to be open to only a certain party of the Church.

The Rev. R. A. Squires admitted that the difficulties Mr. Tisdale had spoken of had existed in his own mind. He agreed with the underlying idea of the Associations for strengthening spiritual life; but he said that even if one were desirous of being liberal-minded enough to join those guilds one met with conditions which might almost be called impediments and prevented him doing so. Mr. Page had mentioned the necessity of sacramental confession. How was it possible, he asked, for men of his opinion to become members of a guild with such a rule, and again their meetings were commenced with the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and celebrated in a way which made it impossible for some to attend with good consciences. These were some of the difficulties of the question regarding guilds, and some of the conditions of the guilds cut off a large section of fellow-Christians. He thought Christianity could be manifested in different forms and external conditions and in organizations. But any organization which was to include all the members of the church should be simple in its condition, broad in its sweep.

His Lordship the Bishop admitted that there were difficulties, but he explained that it was not intended that the sacramental confession should be indispensable, but it was only recommended. He was aware that a guild which possessed such a rule would exclude a number even of those who were not of the same section as the members of the Church Mission Society. Personally he believed in absolute liberty on the subject; there should be no compulsion either way. The Church laid down that confession should be put before all as a possibility, but left it to one's own free will to put it into practice. With regard to ritual his Lordship observed, that if any guild could be formed among the clergy, he thought they could have common meeting ground in Christ Church, Byculla. He would be delighted himself to modify externals to attract those who would not otherwise come, lest there was a danger he thought, such a society would be so colourless as to fail.

The Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, the acting Archdeacon, also spoke on the subject, heartily coinciding with the Bishop that the difficulties should be smoothed, but all the same it seemed hard that all the concessions should be made on one side. He knew that they were often accused of sinister motives and for holding articles of faith which were as far removed from them as was Girgaum. Their aim, however, had been to do what they could for God in the way that their conscience told them. He claimed that they had a perfect right to do such work on strictly catholic lines, especially when it was sanctioned by the Bishop. The word catholic explained exactly what they believed; they were catholic first and Anglicans afterwards. It grieved him more than he could say to notice the different parties in the Church, and it was the constant prayer of many of the laity in that Cathedral, as well that of himself and his colleague, that God's Providence would unite the two great parties in the Church of England.

This discussion closed the morning session.

After the adjournment for tiffin, the Rev. C. S. Rivington of Poona read a paper on "How to meet the need for increased ministrations in outstations," in which he suggested that a body of Mission priests should be located in some central spot—probably Bombay—men living to some extent a community life, unmarried and bound to work in the diocese for a fixed period of

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE Municipal Corporation met on Wednesday afternoon to further consider the Budget Estimates. The Hon. Mr. Sayani presided, and there were present, Messrs. Abdulla Mekeralli Dharamsi, Thomas Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, Framji Dosabhai, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kavasji Dady Limji, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Sir H. Morland, Kt., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, A.B. Portman, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Major H. O. Selby, Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, C. F. Underwood, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

INCREASED ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed and Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee seconded, that sanction be given to the budget estimate of expenditure for the years 1889-90 for the Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment at Rs. 48,108, including the appointment of an office manager, on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 20 per month.

In speaking to his motion Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee dwelt on the immense increase in the work in Mr. Barrow's office. They were fully aware of the vast increase too in the work of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, and it seemed a matter of surprise to him that Mr. Barrow had managed so well with the limited establishment, which had answered in the early days. It appeared to him that it was only because Mr. Barrow was a willing horse that they were overworking him. They should not grudge him the assistance, when he now asked them to increase his establishment.

Dr. Blaney bore testimony to the immense work which was entailed on Mr. Barrow and his office by everybody going freely to it to gain information.

The motion was put and carried *nem con.*

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

The next item of business was the following motion, which was proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that the Budget estimate of expenditure for the year 1889-90 for the Municipal Commissioner's establishment, including cost of law charges and printing Municipal voters' lists (as per detailed statement No. 4) amounting to Rs. 77,669, be sanctioned by the Corporation. That the President be asked to inform Government that the Corporation are prepared to give their approval to Mr. Ollivant's salary being raised to Rs. 3,000 per mensem. Mr. Dosabhoy began with explaining the law as it now stood with regard to the allowances to be paid to the Municipal Commissioner. Under the old Act, he said, the maximum salary was fixed at Rs. 2,500 per month, but the Legislature, considering that under certain circumstances, it may be necessary to give a higher salary, had provided in the new Act that the monthly salary of a Commissioner who had held the appointment for a period of not less than three years, may be raised to a sum not exceeding three thousand rupees. He stated what occurred at the meeting of the Standing Committee when the increased provision was made in the budget, and added that none of the members objected to the proposed increase on its merits. It was then urged that it was for the Government to take the initiative in proposing the said increase. As he (Mr. Dosabhoy) read section 57 of the Act, the fixing of the salary between the minimum of Rs. 2,000 and the maximum of Rs. 2,500 rested with the Government in the first instance, but under the last clause of that section it rested with the Corporation to recommend its being raised to Rs. 3,000 per month, if a Municipal Commissioner had been three years in office. He served under the Corporation, and the Corporation was the body best able to judge and say whether his services were such as to entitle him to the higher remuneration. Mr. Dosabhoy would not, however, dwell at length on that point, but proceeded to discuss the question on its merits. Mr. Ollivant had more than fulfilled the condition under which the higher salary could be given him. He had held the office not only for three years, but for more than six years. Mr. Dosabhoy, however, did not think that the Corporation would be willing to give the higher salary to any Municipal Commissioner simply because he fulfilled that condition of the Act. It was the nature and character of the services rendred that had to be taken into consideration, and when they came to consider that in the case of Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Dosabhoy could readily imagine what their verdict would be. To enumerate all the valuable services rendered by Mr. Ollivant to the city would be to repeat the history of the Corporation during the past six years. They had also to consider the important nature of the post and the responsibilities attaching to it. How those responsibilities were discharged by Mr. Ollivant they all knew. He had worked hard, and so hard, that his health had suffered, and he had to take a long furlough to recruit it. He referred to the benefits which the city had derived from Mr. Ollivant's connection with it. There had been improvements in every direction. In the face of the knowledge they all had of the valuable nature of his services to the city, Mr. Dosabhoy considered it unnecessary to dwell upon them at length, but he would mention one of several instances of the great interest Mr. Ollivant had taken in improving the finances of the city. It was well known to every one that the one great department of the Municipality which brought them the sinews of war was exceedingly weak and unsatisfactory in its working. Mr. Ollivant's predecessors were all aware of this state of things, but were unable, owing to the other demands on their time, to remedy the evil. It was Mr. Ollivant who, like his predecessors, though sorely pressed for time, put his shoulders to the wheel, and put the Assessment Department on such a sound basis, as to bring a large increase to our revenue every year. For these services, Mr. Ollivant deserved and received the warmest thanks of the Town Council and the Corporation. But that was not the only occasion on which he had been thanked by the Corporation. It was one of many, and he would not go over them all. One can well imagine the difficulties and the responsibilities of a post which involved the administration of a department, the revenue and expenditure of which aggregated the large sum of a crore of rupees. The responsibilities and the difficulties of such a post were great and many, and Mr. Ollivant had overtaken them in a manner which had often illicited their high praise and approval. Under the Municipal Act of 1865 the salary of the Municipal Commissioner was fixed at Rs. 3,000 per month. The work of the Municipal Commissioner had almost quintupled since then, and many important schemes were being carried out which have increased the anxieties and responsibilities of his office ten fold. It had been said elsewhere that Mr. Ollivant had been sufficiently paid considering his standing in the Civil Service. Though that was a very weak and unsound argument against Mr. Ollivant's salary being raised, Mr. Dosabhoy pointed out that Mr. Ollivant's position in the Civil Service would entitle him to a Collectorship, and that would give him something like his present pay. He would not place the picture before them of the easy life of a district Collector, compared with the toilsome one of the Municipal Commissioner, as the argument in itself was not worth the trouble of a refutation. They had to regulate their salary according to the duties and responsibilities of the post and the manner in which they were discharged by the incumbent. Their record showed abundant evidence of Mr. Ollivant having discharged them in a manner highly creditable to him and greatly to the benefit of the city, and Mr. Dosabhoy felt assured that his proposition would receive the approbation of the Corporation. In conclusion, he added that he had not said all that could be said in favour of his proposition. If it was found necessary he would say further when it came to his lot again to speak in reply to the debate. (Applause.)

Dr. Waters seconded the proposition and reserved his remarks for a later stage of the debate.

Major Selby rose to a point of order, asking whether the last part of the resolution was in order. He took it that it was equivalent to a motion on the budget, and, so far as he knew, no notice of that motion had been received.

The President ruled that it was in order.

Dr. Blaney then moved as an amendment that the salary of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1889-90 be passed at Rs. 2,500 per mensem, being a total of Rs. 30,000 per annum, and that the total grant for the Commissioner's establishment and for general charges be sanctioned at Rs 71,669. In speaking to his motion he remarked that Mr. Dosabhoy's resolution was a very generous one, but it did not commend itself to him. (Major Selby : Hear, hear.) Because it had not commended itself to the Corporation when it had the opportunity before of fully and freely discussing the matter. He objected to it because the initiative did not rest with the Standing Committee, and the resolution would have come with better grace from the Corporation, as it was quite out of the province of the Standing Committee to make such a recommendation. (Hear hear.) He thought conduct of that kind was, not such as due to the dignity of the Corporation, and ought, if possible, to be repressed.

Major Selby : Hear, hear.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee : We do hear. (Laughter.)

Continuing his remarks, Dr. Blaney went on to say that the Standing Committee produced such resolution as rapidly as a mint-master struck off rupees. In the second place he objected to the resolution because it had not even been unanimously agreed to in the Standing Committee, and such a resolution as this was, should at least have found unanimity, but it was well-known there had been serious disagreement regarding it. (Major Selby : Hear, hear.) And because of this want of unanimity the Corporation should, he thought, hesitate and consider the resolution. In the third place, Dr. Blaney objected on the ground of extravagance. It was quite true, he said, that in 1865 the Commissioner's salary had been fixed at Rs. 3,000, but those were the days of large salaries, and he used to pay himself Rs. 33 to every coachman in his service and Rs. 18 to his gorrawallah. But it was found out when Sir Theodore Hope placed the finances of the Municipality in proper order, that that salary of Rs. 3,000 was inordinately high and the maximum and minimum was fixed as it was in the old Municipal Act. It had worked well for so many years, and being fixed at Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively the minimum and maximum, it was one which the Legislature thought, and the Corporation thought, and thought all through for a number of years, was very just and proper. Under the present Act there were two maxima for the Commissioner, while the other officers were left as before. With regard to the remarks of the proposer with reference to long services and valuable services, Dr. Blaney did not think they should put the services in one side of the scale and in the other rupees. If this was to be done and increases given for long and approved service, he asked that it should, in justice, in honesty, and in fairness to the other servents of the Municipality, be carried down to them. (Hear, hear.) Without wishing for a moment to detract from the invaluable services of Mr. Ollivant the speaker wished that the Health Officer, a gentleman who superintended the labour of five thousand men, who was hired out right and left for all sorts of sanitary purposes, and who was a person who occupied a position of grave responsibility in the city, should also receive an increase if the Commissioner did. In the same way they should deal fairly with the Engineer. And if they were to estimate other officers' services by length, thoroughness, and ability, they should go right through the whole office, as there was nothing which went further to demoralize a great department than a system of favouritism of this kind. There were many on Rs. 100 a month, who did equally good service but did not appear in the budget. Dr. Blaney trusted that his action would not be misconstrued, as many would look on the proposer of the resolution to which he objected as a good-natured and generous man, and on the mover of the amendment as an ill-natured person. (Laughter.) But he tried to deal fairly and justly with every servant in the interest of the City. In concluding his remarks, Dr Blaney said the recommendation was unjustified. The days of multipled thousand salaries were numbered with the Government, and as an illustration of the spirit of retrenchment he stated that two weeks ago the emoluments of the Coroner of Bombay were reduced by Rs. 15 by the Government of India. (Cries of "Shame.") The speaker added that it was quite right and just, and he did not complain, but it showed the tendency of the day. Referring to the resolution, he asked if the Government and the people were hoodwinked by such a resolution ; and if it was not known how they originated, they all knew it and he for one would not give his sanction to such extravagance. He did not know how it was that in the present Act the maximum of salary had been advanced to Rs. 3,000.

Major Selby : Why, through a demi-official from the Commissioner.

Dr. Blaney did not know, but he put it confidently to the meeting that, as they showed by a resolution they passed a short time ago, that they were of opinion that Rs. 2,500 was a sufficient maximum for the Commissioner, they would now adhere to what they had done in the past.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, in seconding the amendment, observed that he was one of the minority in the Standing Committee who could not understand the propriety of forcing the hands of the Corporation in the matter of increasing the salary of the Municipal Commissionar after the Committee had known fully what the wishes of the Corporation were. As far as Mr. Javerilal read the sections of the Municipal Act, he thought that all points relating to the Commissioner's pay, promotion, leave, and absentee allowances were left to be regulated by Government from time to time. In clause of sec. 57 it was laid down that the salary of the Commissioner was not to exceed Rs. 2,500 and not to be below Rs. 2,000 per month. What the exact sum was to be paid at a particular period was left to be fixed by Government. The increase of salary was subject to two conditions, namely, (1) approval of the Corporation, and (2) the fact of the Commissioner having held the appointment for not less than three years. Though the Act was silent as to who the party was that was to recommend the increase to the Corporation, in the first instance, it was fair to infer from the context that as Government was left to regulate all matters connected with the remuneration of the Commissioner, it rested with Government also to take the initiative in respect of this increase. Mr. Javerilal could not understand how the Standing Committee could with any propriety undertake to recommend this increase after a full knowledge of the declared intentions of the Corporation. Again, in the present case, the increase was to come into effect after a period, not of three years, but of six years. And the injurious manner in which this increase might operate after this long period of service were nowhere better pointed out than in the debate on this question in the Legislative Council, and by no less an authority than Sir Raymond West. Sir Raymond said : "This increase of salary after five years may operate injuriously in two ways — first, when the gentleman who had been devoting his services to the Municipality has become very much fagged and worn out, they may be induced to give him this increase of salary as a solatium because he is unlikely to get a place outside the Municipality, and as to the gentleman himself, he may be induced to stay on instead of going away for recreation and to refresh himself." Mr. Javerilal did not mean to say that these remarks applied to Mr. Ollivant, as he knew Mr. Oollivant to be an able officer, but he thought the Corporation would be setting up a bad precedent by granting this increase, the more so because such increase would widen the difference between the Commissioner and the heads of the two most important departments, the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer. There were two grounds on which the claim for the increase was set up—length of service and the arduous nature of the work. But if the Commissioner was of six years' service, Dr. Weir could point to a service of some 16 years and Mr. Walton a service of some 18 years. Again, Mr. Javerilal asked if there was a spread of cholera in the city, or if famine-stricken people immigrated into it, or if any fell disease broke out, was it not to the Health Officer that they looked for remedial measures ? The Municipality undertook to construct works of local utility involving lakes of rupees, and did they not look to Mr. Walton for sound and economical work in connection with them ? It would seem as if these two officers, of considerably longer standing and showing higher scientific attainments and specialities, were not to expect an increase of a rupee to their salaries, whatever their standing and the nature of their work may be whereas our Commissioner was to have a sudden increase of Rs. 500 added to his salary. Such a step, Mr. Javerilal thought, could not but have a disparaging, nay, a demoralizing, effect on the efficiency of the Municipal service in its two most important branches. He could not understand how the Legislature allowed an increase to be made in the one case while withholding it in the other. He thought that for Rs 2,500 the Municipality could command without difficulty the service of a very competent officer. He knew of many able junior Collectors in the Civil Service who would be only too glad to accept service under the Municipality. It was looked upon as foreign service, and as such was very highly paid. He had therefore no hesitation in seconding the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner thought that it was very desirable in order to prevent misconception that he should express his views on this subject. He had thought of not being present at a meeting at which he himself might form the principal topic, but it would be the merest affectation to pretend that he could remain in ignorance of what passed, for he would see the reports in the daily papers and kind friends might be trusted to see that words of praise or blame equally should not escape his ears. He warned them that, if his views appeared to be biassed, they must make the necessary discount for the human weakness, which, he believed, he shared with everyone present, of regarding favourably an increase to one's income. After expressing his indebtedness to the Acting Commissioner and the Standing Committee for their kind intentions in regard to himself, Mr. Ollivant proceeded to say that the following issues appeared to him to be raised :—The first was whether, notwithstanding the change which had been made in the law, it was desirable on principle, not in this case only, but in the case of any Commissioner, that the Corporation should take advantage of the new provision. He had no part directly or indirectly in suggesting the alteration, and as the section of the Act now stood he should tell them frankly that in his opinion there was strong reason for disapproval. They were aware that his own views had been in favour of the abolition of a Municipal Commissionership as now constituted. He only alluded to that now because those who held a contrary view laid great stress on the importance of retaining "an *independent* Municipal Commissioner." Now it seemed to him that the present section was quite inconsistent with that view, for it was capable of holding out a temptation to canvass, and that was a danger which should be most carefully guarded against in all branches of the Municipal Executive, from the highest to the lowest. So far as he was concerned, he hoped that he had been legally independent, and he meant to be so still whether the salary was increased or not, and he took the opportunity to assure them, if any such assurance were necessary, that in regard to the present proposal he had neither been consulted nor had he taken any action whatever. Still they must remember that there was the question of principle to be considered, and that if they passed this vote now they would undoubtedly create a precedent. Whether it was wise to do so or not was for them to judge. It was one of the most disagreeable duties of a Commissioner to have to decline to recommend increases of salary to his subordinates. For one that he recommended he had to decline ten, though in many cases the applicants were very deserving, and he confessed that he doubted whether his position in that respect would be quite as strong as before if the new principle were adopted. With regard to this he was in accord with much that had fallen from Dr. Blaney, and it was gratifying to him to observe that the objections urged, both by Dr. Blaney and Mr. Javerilal, were in no way personal to himself. He believed that on a former occasion Dr. Blaney himself had recommended that the Municipal Commissioner's salary should be raised, and certainly that gentleman's remarks regarding the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer seemed rather directed to the propriety of raising the salaries of those officers than of not raising the salary of the Municipal Commissioner. As to the officers on salaries of Rs. 100 who, according to Dr. Blaney, do not appear in the Budget, he must avow his ignorance, for he had never heard of them before. The second issue which presented itself was, supposing the new principle to be accepted, is it desirable on the present occasion to take advantage of the new provision of law as a reward for Mr. Ollivant's services ? To this it might be urged that there were no merits to reward, and this was ground upon which he obviously could not enter, or that it was business not of the Corporation, but of the Government who appointed Mr. Ollivant to give him such reward as he might deserve, or that a pecuniary reward was unsuitable and inconvenient. In fact, he was reminded of the story of a French gentleman who had rendered some services, and on whose coat Louis XII. observed one of those animals which are commonly associated with poverty. "For God's sake, Sir," said the officer, "do not allude to it, or it will be said that this is the only thing you have given me." Whatever other attractions the Municipal Commissionership might possess, it certainly had no pecuniary advantages over the post which he held in Sind eight years ago. As to Government rewards, it might well be said not only that they should reward him, but that they had done so, for had they not recently bestowed on him the distinction of C. I. E., though the Corporation would agree with him that it was very difficult to attach a just value to this on a pecuniary basis. (Hear, hear and applause.) Not only this, but he was rewarded morally by seeing one after another of his friends who sat at that table selected for the emoluments of the Shrievalty or the high honour of the Legislative Council, and this could not but afford him the most complete satisfaction. He now proceeded to the third and more important issue. Is it desirable to make this increase in order to secure a retention of a particular Municipal Commissioner's services ? Now, of course, as far as he was concerned, he was not going into the question as to whether his services were worth being retained or not ; nor indeed was it necessary for them to do so, for he would tell them very plainly that, as far as he could see at present, his staying or going did not depend upon an increase to his salary. Government had appointed him to the post, which he had accepted with reluctance, and Government might send him elsewhere ten days hence. It was a peculiar coincidence that the gentleman who seconded the resolution to-day (Dr. Waters) had been very directly concerned in his first appointment to the post. He did not wish for a moment to underrate the charm of an increase of salary, but he thought it right to remind them that there were other considerations much more likely to effect his continued tenure of the office. The first was, as he had just said, the pleasure of Government and the opportunities of promotion elsewhere, the others were health, over-work, and their own attitude to him. The fact of the matter was that both there and in the Legislative Council the greatest ignorance was displayed as to the amount of work and worry which the Municipal Commissioner had to undergo. He did not see under the present system how any body out of the office could measure the works, but surely some index was to be found in the expansion of the city, in growing wants of all kinds, and in the necessity to which they had just been alluding of strengthening the staff of various branches of the Executive. He assured them in the most solemn way that some measure of relief must be devised, though he need not further allude to it on the present occasion. With the changes made by the new Act he was far more dependent on them than he was before. Whatever he might be in name, he was in fact their servant, and he ventured to say that this dependence imposed on them corresponding obligations to support him. There was fair criticism, and there was unfair criticism, and he hoped that the good and the bad would be taken together, and that councillors would not be merely intent upon finding some small screw loose in a huge machine like this. He was grateful for their past attitude to him, and he thought it was only right that he should point out the considerations which influenced him more than an increase of salary on the general question of the propriety of fixing the Municipal Commissioner's salary with reference to the position of a particular incumbent in the Civil Service graded list he thought the consideration was irrelvant. This was a special appointment, and must be compared with other special appointments, both in its advantages and disadvantages. He believed that at the present moment he was senior in the Civil Service to any officer who had held the post before, except Mr. Grant, towards the end of his term of office. Comparing the duties and salary of the Municipal Commissionership with those of other posts in the administration of this presidency, he had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion the scale of remuneration was not at all above what is necessary to make it pecuniarily attractive. The Commissioner concluded by saying that he hoped he had stated the case fairly to them, and would now with their permission retire from the meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Gilbert was in favour of the increase to the Commissioner. It seemed to him that they were all placed in a false position by the way in which the matter was brought before them by the Standing Committee, and so was Mr. Ollivant placed in a false position. If they passed the amendment they would, Mr. Gilbert maintained, and he gathered that Mr. Ollivant was of the same opinion, they would show a want of confidence in him. (Cries of "No, no".) No man with any spirit of independence about him would construe it in any other way. Mr. Ollivant was a man of spirit and independent of them, and if the amendment was passed he would probably leave. Mr. Gilbert did not think it worth their while for a trumpery sum of Rs 500 to lose the services of such an able man—for it was agreed that Mr. Ollivant had conducted his duties ably—for one who was untried and knew nothing of Municipal affairs. It seemed to him that it was well worth their while to pay the Rs. 500 and keep Mr. Ollivant. (Hear, hear.)

Major Selby regretted that the question was such a personal one. It was painful to speak plainly, and yet it was cowardice to keep silent. He supported the amendment because in the first place the Corporation had distinctly stated before that they did not wish this particular sub-section in the new Act, which empowered Government, when recommended by the Corporation, to raise the salary of the Commissioner to Rs. 3,000. Referring to his own idea regarding the abolition of the Commissionership, the speaker tried to show that Mr. Ollivant himself had been of the same opinion, and had stated so before. He wished to make this explanation as clear as possible, so that it could be seen that he had not borrowed the idea from Mr. Ollivant, but the germ of the idea had been independently arrived at by each. But Major Selby supported the amendment because he did not wish to assist in any proceedings which would stultify the action of the Corporation. The other grounds were that they should not make too great a difference in the pay of the Commissioner and the other heads of departments. The speaker quoted the remarks of Sir Raymond West to show that the control over their executive was the hope of reward and the fear of punishment. The increase was the reward they were giving. He objected to the amount of the increase for which there was not the slightest justification. Nor for a moment did Major Selby think it desirable to pay the extra Rs. 500 merely to retain the present Commissioner. Until he saw that the services of the Commissioner merited the increase, he would decline to vote that increase. In saying this he again wished to remark that he spoke on the question with all absence of personal feeling. It was not worth while paying this extra five hundred for the purpose of retaining the Commissioner, and he thought it would be of benefit to the city if there was a complete change in the *personnel* of the establishment.

In speaking against the amendment, the Hon. Mr. Mehta twitted Dr. Blaney with regard to his opinions in Municipal affairs. He said he was unable to understand Dr. Blaney, who sometimes went in for the largest increases and at other times as strongly for decreases. The speaker claimed to be responsible in a great measure for the clause which had been attacked, and under which the increase had been sought to be justified, and explained the reasons which had actuated him. Speaking on the resolution he asked the meeting not to consider a number of irrelevant points which had been brought up by the supporters of the amendment. It did not matter if the Standing Committee were wrong in moving in the matter. The question for them to consider was whether the proposition was a good one, and they should consider, not whether the Act gave them power to increase the salaries of other officers, but whether they should exercise the power given them to increase that of the Commissioner's. Referring to Major Selby's opinion regarding the abolition of the Commissioner, the speaker said he differed, and had always differed, from Major Selby. The matter had been debated on in the Corporation, and a scheme of municipal government without such an executive head was almost unanimously thrown out. Those who were in favour of the scheme, or at least one of them, even now owned that it was the right thing to have a Municipal Commissioner as the independent executive officer of the Corporation—a Corporation which should have the government of the city, the policy of its administration in its own hands. If, as Major Selby suggested, the Municipal Commissionership was abolished it would be most disastrous for the Municipal administration of the city. (Hear, hear.) The reason that the power was given in the clause of the new Act was that the Corporation could reward the Commissioner for good services and also retain him for those services. It was only just to the officer that after a period of good service he should be rewarded for that good service. They were not sitting there to revise the Act as a legislature, and it seemed to him the real question was whether Mr. Ollivant deserved the increase in the way contemplated by the Act. Major Selby, no doubt, with that sincerity which distinguished him, said as much that Mr. Ollivant did not deserve any increase. He was perfectly welcome to that, but the speaker begged to differ from him, even if he had longer experience, and asked to be allowed to say that Mr. Ollivant did deserve the increase—(applause)—they proposed to give him. When they had the right man they ought to readily give him his reward. Mr. Mehta thought that all the members of the Corporation, or almost all, were agreed that Mr. Ollivant deserved services to the Corporation. (Applause.) He had great admiration for many Municipal Commissioners, but he would say that the manner in which Mr. Ollivant performed his duty left very little to be desired. The speaker also had known many Commissioners who were gentlemen of high ability, large intellectual capabilities, but Mr. Ollivant was the only one who had come up nearest to the ideal in the complex system which he had to work under a complex Act—(hear, hear)—with regard to the contention that Government should reward its servant. But he thought Government should not move in the matter, as Government was not as good a judge as they as to whether this executive officer deserved a reward, as their information was due from intimate knowledge. In concluding his remarks Mr. Mehta asked the meeting not to deal niggardly in the matter, when the reward was being given after such a long term of service. He had tried to show that Mr. Ollivant had served them in a manner which, after six years of arduous service, was fully deserving of the maximum salary. (Applause.) He did think that the Corporation would pass the resolution in a graceful manner as a compliment which was due. (Applause.)

Mr. Kapadia spoke against the resolution and in favour of Dr. Blaney's amendment. His remarks were interrupted by cries of "Vote, vote."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee having replied, the amendment was put to the vote and was lost by 11 to 21. A poll was demanded with the following result :—

For the Amendment.	Against the Amendment.
Messrs. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, T. Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, E. R. Freeborn, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Major H.O. Selby, and Mr. Shivji Dhurmaji.	The Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, President, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, P. C. DeSouza, Dosabhoy Framjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kavasji Dady Limji, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir H.Morland, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Portman, Messrs. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, C F. Underwood, and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 11.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

628—Shamrao P—Radhabai and others vs. Pandurang Jivba Sanjgiri and another.—Winter, B and B and Jefferson, B D and K.

599—Hore, C and B—Makoondas *alias* Oogarram vs. Samrandas Latkandas *alias* Dhirajram and another—Thakurdas, D and C.

602—Mansuklal and D—Ahmedbhai Habibhai vs Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another—Ardeser, H and D.

611—Macfarlane, E and H—Moreshwar Bapooji Hegishete and others vs Gungavishnu Shrikissondas—Kunderao M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

433-88—Crawford, and B—Vinayek Pandurang and another vs. Doorgabai and another—D B Chitnis. Part heard.

114-88—Khunderao, M—Javervahoo and others vs Rottonvahoo and another—E Wilkins.

286-88—Bomonjee and H—Nundcorebai and another vs Chubildas Lulloobhai.—Payne, G and S.

428-87—Nanu and H—Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta vs Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwur L.

451-88—In person.—Elizir Essoobji Sunker vs. C. A Turner and others.—In person.

383-83—Venayekrao and H—Damodhar Eswardas vs J J Barretto and others—Chalk, W and S.

369-88—T A Bland—Nalchund Velchund vs Memon Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla—Jefferson, B D and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

303-87—Mirza, H and K—Juggonnath Dewji vs Jeevibai *alias* Daibai—Tyabji and D. Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

21-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Chuturbhuj Topen and another vs Canji Jivraj and another—E Wilkins.

Postponed Lorg Causes.

328-88—M H Khan—Deochund Gumnaji and another vs. Ishreprasad Mathooraprasad—Thakurdas, D and C.

421-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Manekram Surajram vs. Narrondas Culliandass and another—Craigie, L and O.

263—88—Payne, G and S—G G Volkart and others vs. Lallji Cutchra and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

28-87—Crawford and B—Madhowdas Premji vs. Oomabai and another—Shamrao P.

69-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Janabai and another vs. Bai Dhokiabai and others—In person.

100-88—Janardhen G—for pauper—Luiza Maria and another vs. P J Nunes and others—In person.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* gives a lively account of the earthquakes with which the old year signalized its departure at Quetta. Between the 28th and the 31st there were no fewer than 26 distinct shocks. The first, which occurred at 7-15 on Friday morning the 28th December, was by far the worst. Doors and windows rattled violently plaster fell from the walls and roofs, and many of the mud-built bungalows show cracks in their wall. Some of the kucha domes in the civil station are so badly cracked as to be reported unsafe. The worst shock after that of Friday morning occurred on Sunday evening about 8 o'clock. It caused so much alarm in the bazaar that many natives lit big bonfires and slept out of doors in spite of the severe cold. The direction of the waves was from east to west. Though, of course, felt most distinctly inside a house, the shock—even the lighter ones—were very perceptible out of doors by the low rumbling with which they were accompanied. There has naturally been considerable alarm among the residents, and another shock like the first would probably cause very serious damage to the buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I steamer Coconada, Captain J M Simpson, cleared yesterday for Negapatam, in ballast.

THE B I steamer Lalpoora, 2,131 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE barque C C Hornung, Captain M H Anderson, cleared yesterday for Port Natal with a general cargo and thirty passengers on deck.

THE steamer Bengore Head, 1,606 tons, Captain J Hughes, from Cardiff (December 13), arrived in port yesterday morning with a cargo of 3,268 tons coals for the G I P R Company. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J M Heyn.

THE British steamer Indra, 2,333 tons, Captain J E McGill, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Shields with a cargo of 4,683 tons coals consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Company, to whom also the ship is consigned.

THE British India steamer Bagdad, Captain F Frohawk, with mails from Zanzibar & Mozambique, arrived in port yesterday. She had the following passengers on board :—Mr W G Berry Sergeant and Mr Tait, and Mr Bahadoor Khan, as cabin and 23 deck.

THE British India steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pearson, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Kathiawad coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Amedroz and Mr. Owen, for Karachi ; Mr M Carimbhai, for Mandivi ; and 197 deck for various ports.

THE British steamer Ursa, 1,796 tons, Captain W. Phippen, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening with a cago of railway materials and 499 tons coke, as per orders from the Railway Companies and others, from Middlesbrough. She is consigned to Messrs Cursetji, Edulji and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived today by the Austro-Hungaria Lloyd's S N Co's s.s Imperator :—From Trieste—Madame Bigex, Dr and Mrs Lanmann, Mr L D'Auria, Mr Kruger, Mr and Mrs Troward, Mr J Zollinger, Mr A Filippi, Mr A Rehlin, Mr and Mrs Banerjee, Mr Mody, Mr Harwor, Mrs Pack. From Brindisi.—Mr A J Jenkins. From Port Said—Mr Costis. From Aden.—Mr. and Mrs Pocha and child. Seventeen deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Pallas	2012	Rawlins	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Arabia	2311	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Chicago	2728	Morgan	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Kovno	1119	R. R. Neill	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Atrato	2036	Gordon	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	McConochie	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Marianes & Co.
,, Ursa	1796	Phippen	P	C. Eduljee.
,, Strathearn	1855	White	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Wardha	2352	Stevenson	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Recta	1912	Lowe	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Gwalior	1602	Nantes	4	P. & O. Co.
,, Clyde	2189	Mudie	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Taif	878	Schumacker	9	H. Cassum.
,, Dago	1239	E. K. Corner	16	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Ursa (s)	Phippen	Middlesbro', Dec 7.
10	Bengore Head (s)	Hughes	Cardiff, Dec 13.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, Dec 22.
	Indra (s)	McGill	Shields, Dec 13.
	Bagdad (s)	Frohawk	Mozambique, Dec 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Pachumba, (s)	Pearson	Karachi and Coast.
	R. Rubatino, (s)	Morello	Genoa.
	Boreonio, (s)	Egger	Trieste.
	Lalpoora, (s)	Livingstone	Calcutta.
	Coconada, (s)	Simpson	Negapatam.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
Brig M. V. Amnal, for Jaffna and Aleppy.
Sch-oner Diamante, for Mombasa.
Ship Queen of England, for Singapore and Bangkok.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—30 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 108 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 90 bales wool, D Merwanji and Co ; 2,140 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Pallas s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 625 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 50 bales wool, S Kesowji ; 50 bales wool, E Sewji ; 30 bales wool, R Cooverji ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,010 cwts myrabolums, G Damoder and Co ; 115 cwts ginger, 20 ba es hemp, W and A Graham and Co ; 550 bales cottonfly, P Heerji ; 300 bales cotton waste, G Nensy.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—2 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 11 boxes indigo, Volkart Bros ; 4 boxes indigo, J Janni ; 945 cwts myrabolums, Aldridge Salmon and Co ; 375 cwts myrabolums, H Govind ; 8 cwts ivory, E Passiani ; 5 cwts ivory, S Dowlatchand.

Clan Sinclair s—55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 325 cwts cow and buffalo horns, H N Essa.

Strathearn s—100 cwts cotton, Lyon and Co ; 8 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 10 bales hides, Ed. Bates and Co ; 12 bales hides and skins, E Gangji and Co ; 37 cwts gum, J Cassum ; 100 cwts gum, N Mowji ; 14 cwts wax, H E Adam ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 10 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal ; 4 cases peacock feathers, J Purdhan ; 86 cwts ginger and 5 cases nutmegs, R Purshotum.

FOR HULL

INSURANCES.

£6,582,529

Has been paid in claims by the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Since its Establishment

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1857.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building, Secretary.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating tormentsif they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with uric acid, which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

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SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
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PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£465,250.
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LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT A COUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... „ 152,000.

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FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

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A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieveitching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORS.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. *Postage extra.*

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

Manly Purity and Beauty

No tongue nor pen can do justice to the esteem in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.

ALEX. LAWSON, Gov't Poor House, Forfar.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more so in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.

JAS. WRIGHT, Woburn Sands, Co. of Bedford.

I have suffered fourteen years with Eczema and Psoriasis. My body and hands were covered with itching scales, and I constantly wore gloves. I spent over £1,000 for doctors and medicine, without cure or even relief. I began to despair, when I read of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I procured, used them freely, and am entirely cured. They have saved my life, a fact well known to the leading merchants here. —ELIAS M. ISRAEL, Gibraltar. Cure indorsed by merchants and bankers of Gibraltar, and Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, London.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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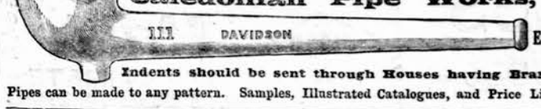

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The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 5s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

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The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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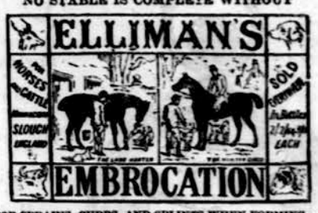

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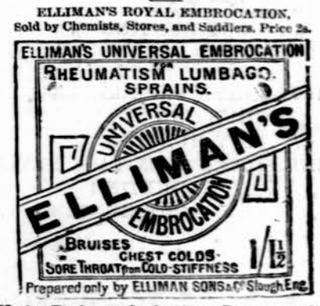

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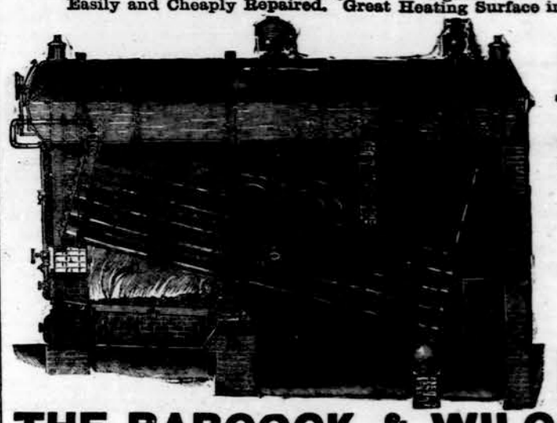

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